



DEVICE AND METHOD FOR FORMING IMAGE, AND IMAGE FORMATION SYSTEM

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an image formation device,
5 such as a color or monochrome copying machine, a printer, or
the like, in various printing methods including the dry and wet
electrophotography method, the ion flow method, the ink jet
method, the toner jet method, the magnetography method, or the
like.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In view of the recent environmental issues and the energy
saving limitation, dual sided printing is essential in a plain
paper copy, a printer, or the like. In an ordinary dual sided
15 printing system, a method of inverting the paper inside or outside
the machine after printing one side, feeding the paper from a
paper feeding section, and again printing the back side, is
adopted. In this case, since only an exterior type inverting
dual sided unit is needed, a simple configuration can be achieved
20 as the machine configuration. However, the productivity in the
case of dual sided printing, in particular, the productivity
of first printing is drastically deteriorated compared with one
side printing. Then, for example, systems disclosed in the
Japanese patent Application Laid Open (JP-A) No. 5-35043, and
25 the U. S. Patent No. 5,461,470 are known. Those systems comprise

a plurality of image producing devices for continuously dual sided printing.

In contrast, as a system for executing dual sided printing at the same time, the devices disclosed in the JP-A No. 11-160951, and the U. S. Patent No. 4,714,939 are known. These devices are for transferring the image of a first surface onto the paper by inserting a paper between a photosensitive member and the intermediate transfer belt after temporarily copying a second surface image with the mirror image process applied on an intermediate transfer belt, and consecutively transferring the second surface image from the intermediate transfer belt to the paper back side at the paper separation position from the intermediate transfer belt.

However, according to the former system comprising a plurality of image producing devices for continuously executing dual sided printing, due to bulkiness of the machine and significant waste in the case of one side printing, it is used practically only in the high speed systems for business use.

Moreover, according to the latter system for transferring the image of a first surface onto the paper by inserting a paper between a photosensitive member and the intermediate transfer belt after temporarily copying a second surface image with the mirror image process applied on an intermediate transfer belt, and consecutively transferring the second surface image from the intermediate transfer belt to the paper back side at the

paper separation position from the intermediate transfer belt, at the time of dual sided printing, since the intermediate transfer belt should make a round, the productivity is not high.

5 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is a first object of this invention to provide an image formation device capable of achieving high speed dual sided printing at a low cost with a high productivity.

10 It is a second object of this invention to provide an image formation method capable of achieving high speed dual sided printing at a low cost with a high productivity.

It is a third object of this invention to provide an image formation system capable of achieving high speed dual sided printing at a low cost with a high productivity.

15 In contrast, even in the case a high productivity and a low machine cost are achieved, further improvement is required in terms of responding to the recent demand for energy saving. Accordingly, a fourth object of this invention is to provide an image formation device, an image formation method, and an
20 image formation system capable of achieving high speed dual sided printing while restraining the energy consumption.

In an image formation device according to the invention, there is provided an image formation device for forming an image by transferring an image formed on an image supporting member
25 by an image formation unit, comprises first and a second transfer

unit which transfers an image formed on the same image supporting member to a recording medium, and an inverting unit which inverts the front and back sides of the recording medium by an inverting path while conveying the recording medium from the first transfer
5 unit to the second transfer unit.

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An image formation method for forming an image by transferring an image formed on an image supporting member by an image formation unit, comprises an image formation step of forming a plurality of images on the image supporting member,
10 a first transfer step of transferring one image on the image supporting member on a first surface of a recording medium, an inverting step of inverting the front and back sides of the recording medium with the image transferred onto the first surface at the first transfer step, and a second transfer step
15 of transferring another image on the image supporting member onto a second surface of the recording medium with the front and back sides inverted at the inverting step.

There is provided an image formation system comprises an inputting device for inputting image data, and an image formation
20 device for forming an image based on the inputted image data, wherein the image formation device comprises the image formation device according to the present invention as well as an image information memory unit which accumulates the image data inputted from the inputting device at least for one screen.

25 There is provided an image formation system comprises an

inputting device for inputting image data, and an image formation device for forming an image based on the inputted image data, the inputting device comprises an image reading device for optically reading a manuscript as well as the image formation
5 device comprises the image formation device according to the present invention, with the time for reading both surfaces of the manuscript of the image reading device set at the time for exposing the dual sided images on the image supporting member or less.

10 According to the configuration, the following characteristics can be provided,

1) Dual sided printing speed can be facilitated particularly in a machine using a revolver developing type transfer belt (dual sides are formed by taking two surfaces by one time image
15 formation).

2) The first copy speed is substantially same in one side printing, and dual sided printing (only by the paper length in an inverting mechanism).

3) In the case of a tandem machine, since the feeding side paper
20 interval can be substantially zero the productivity can be improved (because in the case of both printing, the paper is fed substantially alternately).

4) Since the paper is discharged with the face down, a paper inverting mechanism is not needed at the time of sorting output.

25 5) Since the fixation temperature for the first surface can be

lowered to about the preliminary fixation so that shrinkage or elimination of the water content of the paper can be reduced, the second surface transfer can be preferable compared with an ordinary dual sided printing method.

5 6) Since the paper is preliminarily heated by the first surface fixation, the fixation consumption energy for the second surface can be reduced compared with an ordinary dual sided printing.

7) The fixation property is not so different for the first surface and the second surface at the time of dual sided printing, and
10 the gloss degree is substantially same.

8) Both side printing for a thick paper can be dealt with.

9) In the case the wet electrophotography process is used, an occurrence of a fuzzy image can be reduced.

10) In the case the wet electrophotography process is used,
15 fixation can be enabled only by drying, and thus the fixation cost can be restrained to a minimum level.

Other objects and features of this invention will become apparent from the following description with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is an explanatory diagram showing the concept of the prevent invention, in the state at the time of transfer by a first transfer unit,

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Fig. 2 is an explanatory diagram showing the concept of

the present invention, in the state at the time of finishing the transfer by the first transfer unit,

Fig. 3 is an explanatory diagram showing the concept of the present invention, of an inverting step,

5 Fig. 4 is an explanatory diagram showing the concept of the present invention, in the state of a transfer paper in a second transfer unit,

Fig. 5 is an explanatory diagram showing the relationship between the formed image interval and the image length, and the
10 outer circumference length of an image supporting member,

Fig. 6 is a diagram showing an embodiment of a fixing device used in this embodiment,

Fig. 7 is an explanatory diagram showing the operation of an interleaf adopted in this embodiment, in the state at the
15 time of transferring an image onto a first surface of a first paper,

Fig. 8 is an explanatory diagram showing the operation of an interleaf adopted in this embodiment, in the state at the time of transferring an image onto a first surface of a second
20 paper,

Fig. 9 is an explanatory diagram showing the operation of an interleaf adopted in this embodiment, in the state with the first paper with the image transferred on the first surface, and the second paper with the image transferred on the first
25 surface passing by with each other in an inverting path,

Fig. 10 is an explanatory diagram showing the operation of an interleaf adopted in this embodiment, in the state of transferring an image on a second surface of the first paper after having the first paper with the image transferred on the first surface, and the second paper with the image transferred on the first surface passing by with each other in the inverting path,

Fig. 11 is a schematic configuration diagram showing a tandem type color image formation device according to an embodiment of the present invention,

Fig. 12 is a perspective view of a jogger as a lateral resist adjusting mechanism of the color image formation device shown in Fig. 11,

Fig. 13 is a diagram showing the configuration of an image producing process element around a photosensitive member of the tandem type color image formation device shown in Fig. 11,

Fig. 14 is a principal section cross-sectional view showing the structure of an intermediate transfer belt used for the tandem type color image formation device shown in Fig. 11,

Fig. 15 is a schematic configuration diagram showing an embodiment with the transfer belt method adopted in a transfer unit of the tandem type color image formation device shown in Fig. 11,

Fig. 16 is a schematic configuration diagram showing an embodiment with a cooling fan provided in the tandem type color

image formation device shown in Fig. 11,

Fig. 17 is an explanatory diagram showing the schematic diagram of an image producing system in a wet electrophotography process according to a second embodiment,

5 Fig. 18 is a schematic configuration diagram showing a full color image formation section in a wet electrophotography device according to the second embodiment,

Fig. 19 is a diagram showing the details of the image producing section shown in Fig. 18,

10 Fig. 20 is a schematic configuration diagram showing a modified embodiment of the second embodiment with the fixing section replaced by a light irradiation device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

15 Hereinafter, embodiments of the present invention will be explained with reference to the drawings. In the description below, equivalent parts are applied with the same reference numerals, and redundant explanation is optionally omitted.

1. Outline

20 1.1 Basic concept

Figs. 1 and 2 are explanatory diagrams for explaining the concept of the present invention, showing an image formation section and an image transfer section schematically.

25 The image formation device shown in Figs. 1 and 2 comprises an image formation section 101 for forming Y, M, C, Bk images,

an image supporting member 102, a transfer section 103 for transferring an image at two points of the image supporting member, and an inverting section 104 for inverting a paper. The image formation section 101 having a function of continuously producing
5 images 105a, 105b for dual sided printing on two surfaces (first surface, second surface) on the same image supporting member 102, transfers the images 105a, 105b on a first surface (front surface) 106a and a second surface (back surface) 106b of a paper 106 by first and second transfer sections 103a, 103b,
10 respectively for the image supporting member 102. At the time, the paper 106 is inverted by the inverting section 104 while transferring images on the first surface 106a and the second surface 106b so as to enable the dual sided transfer.

As the image formation section, the dry electrophotography
15 process using a dry toner is adopted in the first embodiment later described, and the wet electrophotography process using a wet toner is adopted in the second embodiment later described. Since these processes are same in principal except the developing method, explanation will be given hereafter for the case of the
20 dry electrophotography process as an example.

Specifically, the images 105a, 105b for printing on the first surface 106a and the second surface 106b of the paper 106 are produced on the same image supporting member 102 continuously
by a predetermined interval 107 (Fig. 1). The images are formed
25 as a full color image by superimposing an image of each Y, M,

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C, or Bk color per one cycle of the image supporting member 102 driven by an unshown motor. Since various methods can be used as the image formation method as described later, explanation is not given here. Next, the image 105a for the first surface
5 formed on the image supporting member 102 is transferred onto the first surface (front surface) 106a of the paper 106 by the first transfer section 103a (Fig. 1, Fig. 2). The image 105a for the first surface is transferred on the front surface 106a of the paper 106 passed through the first transfer section 103a.
10 The transfer section 103 will be described later.

Thereafter, the front and back sides of the paper 106 are inverted by the inverting section 104. During the operation, the image supporting member 102 continues the rotation. The paper 106 is inverted immediately by the inverting section 104
15 so as to be discharged with the back surface 106b oriented to the image supporting member 102 side (Fig. 3). The image 105b for the second surface is transferred on the back surface 106b of the paper 106 by the second transfer section 103b so as to complete dual sided printing (Fig. 4).

20 The inverting section 104 comprises a branched nail 104a driven by an unshown solenoid, an inverting conveyance path 104b, and conveyance rollers 104c, 104d rotated by an unshown motor. As shown in Fig. 1, in the case the paper 106 enters into the inverting conveyance path 104b from the first transfer section
25 103a, the branched nail 104a opens the first transfer section

103a side of the inlet of the inverting conveyance path 104b,
and as shown in Fig. 3, in the case the paper 106 is sent out
from the inverting conveyance path 104b to the second transfer
section 103b side, it opens the second transfer section 103b
5 side.

Although explanation is not given here, fixation is carried
out after the transfer. The fixing operation is executed, for
example twice, that is, after the transfer by the first transfer
section 103a and after the transfer by the second transfer section
10 103b.

Accordingly, by providing the first and second transfer
sections at two positions, unlike an ordinary dual sided printing
mechanism (method), since the dual sided images can be formed
by one cycle rotation of the image supporting member 102 from
15 paper feeding to paper discharge, the time needed from starting
paper feeding to completing dual sided printing can be extremely
short.

1.2 Image formation

As a method for producing an image on the image supporting
20 member 102 by the image formation section 101, various methods
as follows can be used.

- (1) The melting type ink jet method using an intermediate transfer
member for the image supporting member
- (2) The ink jet method using a special intermediate transfer
25 member for dealing with various kinds of papers

(3) The toner jet method for forming an image by jetting a charged toner as a coloring particle by the electric field function

(4) The magnetography method for forming an image by selectively adhering a toner onto an image supporting member by forming a
5 thin layer of a magnetic toner as a coloring particle with the magnetic property on a magnetic roller, and generating an electric field between electrodes facing with each other with respect to the image supporting member

(5) The electrophotography method for producing an image by
10 forming an electrostatic latent image on an image supporting member such as a photosensitive member, and developing the latent image by the function of the electric field by a charged toner as a coloring particle (the electrophotography method includes the dry electrophotography method of developing with a wet toner,
15 and a wet electrophotography method of developing with a wet toner.)

(6) The ion flow method capable of forming an electric latent image on an image supporting member without using a photosensitive member, or the like

20 Among these examples, An image formation device for forming an image by an electrophotography method is used widely for a copying machine or a printer in the offices, and it is extremely advantageous in terms of the high speed property, the economic property, or the like. Therefore, in this embodiment, a method
25 for producing an image on an image supporting member by the

electrophotography method will mainly be explained.

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In the electrophotography method, an image is produced by forming an electrostatic latent image using a photosensitive member, and developing the same. In general, in the case of obtaining a color image by superimposing a plurality of images on an image supporting member, the image supporting member 102 may either be a photosensitive member or an intermediate transfer member. The method of obtaining an image by repeating the charging, exposing, and developing operations on the photosensitive member is called the IOI (image on image). It is characteristic of this method that an extra mechanism such as an intermediate transfer member, and a first transfer unit, which transfers an image thereon, is not needed since a color image can be obtained on the photosensitive member. On the other hand, in order to superimpose four colors on the photosensitive member, the latent image producing step (charging, exposure) should be carried out for a next latent image on a toner existing on the photosensitive member, and thus there are many technological problems such as difficulty in obtaining the latent image contrast, disturbance of an image by electrically scattering a toner due to charging on the toner, or the like. At present, a method using an intermediate transfer member, of temporarily copying an image from the photosensitive member to the intermediate transfer member, and superimposing a plurality of images on the intermediate transfer member so as to obtain

a color image, is commonly used. Either method can be selected in view of the cost, the toner to be used, or the like.

As the shape of the image supporting member, a drum-like shape and a belt-like shape can be presented. In the case of
5 the drum-like shape, it is advantageous in terms of the color matching (registration) owing to improvement of the rotation accuracy without the risk of meandering by fixation of the rotation axis, or the like. In contrast, for example, in the case the image producing units are prepared for four colors,
10 or the length for the first surface and the second surface of the image, and the inverting time is taken, the drum diameter is enlarged and the machine itself becomes bulky. Moreover, in the case the drum diameter is enlarged, the phenomenon of adherence of the paper on the drum with the separation difficulty
15 at the time of the paper transfer occurs. On the other hand, in the case of the belt-like shape, even in the case the belt circumferential length is prolonged, since the layout freedom degree is high and the machine can be designed compactly so that the curvature of the paper transfer position can be selected
20 freely by arrangement of the belt, the countermeasure for the paper separation can be provided easier than the case of the drum. However in the case of the drum-like shape, the image disturbance, or the like, by the meandering of the belt or the
belt tension change is not negligible at the time of driving,
25 and thus the countermeasure thereto can hardly be provided.

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Since both methods have the advantages and disadvantages, it is preferable to select either of them according to the purpose.

As to the image producing device arrangement, as mentioned above, by providing a plurality of developing sections with respect to the photosensitive member, a color image can be produced on the photosensitive member by the above-mentioned IOI method. Moreover, it is also possible to produce an image by providing a plurality of image producing sections to the intermediate transfer member. As the image producing section comprising the intermediate transfer member, a tandem type having a plurality (mainly four sets) of single color image producing units having a latent image formation and developing step, arranged with respect to a photosensitive member, is conceivable. The tandem type is of a method of obtaining a color image on the intermediate transfer member, by repeating a step of transferring (first transfer) an image produced on the photosensitive member by a plurality of times with a plurality of photosensitive members in contact with the intermediate transfer member. The advantage of the tandem type is a high productivity owing to the ability of continuously producing the color images.

In addition thereto, a color image can be obtained on the intermediate transfer member also by the so-called revolver developing type or developing arrangement type configuration, comprising a photosensitive member in contact with the

intermediate transfer member for forming a latent image on the photosensitive member. According to the method, for example, in the case of forming a color image of Y, M, C, Bk colors, an electrostatic latent image is formed on the photosensitive member, and the Y image is developed by a Y developing unit. Then, the Y image is transferred from the photosensitive member to the intermediate transfer member. Thereafter, the M latent image is formed again on the photosensitive member at the point where the intermediate transfer member makes a round so that the photosensitive member and the Y image coincide so as to have the M image superimposed thereon. Then, the image is developed by the M developing unit and transferred from the photosensitive member to the intermediate transfer member at the Y image position. By repeating the step for the C and Bk images, a color image can be obtained on the intermediate transfer member. In this case, for obtaining the color image, the intermediate transfer member needs to turn around for four times.

In addition thereto, it can also be adopted in the so-called two station method configuration comprising two photosensitive members with respect to an intermediate transfer member, with two sets of developing units in each photosensitive member provided, for obtaining a four color image in two rounds by producing images of two colors on the intermediate transfer member while the intermediate transfer makes a round (claims 19, 20). In this case, the intermediate transfer member needs

to make a round for two times in order to obtain a color image although it needs to make a round for four times in the revolver developing method. And furthermore, although the productivity is poorer than that of the tandem method, it may be produced
5 compactly.

This method is most useful in the configurations wherein the intermediate transfer member needs to make a round for a plurality of times for obtaining a color image. For example, in obtaining a dual sided printed image by such a machine, in
10 the case of the revolver developing type with an intermediate transfer member with respect to a photosensitive member, the intermediate transfer member needs to rotate by four times for printing the first surface, and further by four times for printing the back surface, totally eight times. However, according to
15 the present invention of producing a dual sided printed image on the intermediate transfer member, the intermediate transfer member needs only to rotate by four times, and thus a dual sided printed first print can be obtained at a double rate.

1. 3 inversion

20 In the paper inverting mechanism after forming an image on the first surface 106a of the paper 106 by the first transfer section 103a, the switch back method for inverting the paper 106 by inserting the paper 106 from the paper tip end to the
paper inverting conveyance path (also referred to as the stack)
25 104b, and taking out the paper 106 from the stack 104 from the

paper 106 rear end after inserting the paper into the stack 104b to the rear end as shown in Figs. 1 to 4, is often used. In addition thereto, a method of inverting the paper in the right and left direction by twisting in the paper conveyance path, or the like, can be presented. Examples of the method include a method of providing a tray in a shape twisted in the right and left direction, and passing the paper therethrough so as to be inverted, and a turn bar method in a continuous paper inverting mechanism for a roll paper. Since the switch back method can be used only for a cut paper, this method is effective for a roll paper, or the like.

1. 4. Image interval

For the paper inversion, time is needed to some extent. Since the images 105a, 105b on the image supporting member 102 proceed according to the rotation of the image supporting member 102 during the inversion of the paper 106, the top of the paper 106 back surface 106b inverted by the second transfer section 103b after transfer by the first transfer section 103a, and the top of the second surface image 105b on the image supporting member 102 should coincide. Therefor, the interval for the time needed for the paper inversion should be provided between the first surface image 105a and the second surface image 105b. Then, as shown in Fig. 5, the interval between the first surface image 105a and the second surface image 105b should be at least for the multiple of the "image supporting member speed" and the "time

needed for the paper inversion".

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Furthermore, in the case of an image formation method of forming a color image on the image supporting member 102 by superimposing an image for each color while rotating the image supporting member for a predetermined times as in the image producing method later described, such as the revolver developing method, the entire circumferential length of the image supporting member 102 should be a length of the total sum of the image lengths of the first surface image 105a and the second surface image 105b and the length needed for the subsequent inverting time. However, the definition of the image supporting member 102 length depends on the image producing method. For example, in the case of a single color device or a tandem type device, the image production is possible continuously regardless of the image supporting member position (without the need of waiting for the turn of the image supporting member), and thus the circumferential length is not limited to the above-mentioned value.

That is, the interval between the first surface image 105a and the second surface image 105b needs to be set by the (time needed for the inversion of the recording medium) × the (moving speed of the image supporting member) or more. The outer circumference of the image supporting member 102 is set to be a length of { (the first surface image length) + (the second surface image length) + (the inversion time by the inverting unit) ×

(the image supporting member speed)) or more in the case the first surface image 105a and the second surface image 105b are to be transferred onto the front and back sides of the paper 106, the first surface image 105a is transferred onto the first surface 106a of the paper 106 by the first transfer section 103a, and the second surface image 105b is transferred onto the second surface 106b of the paper 106 by the second transfer section 103b.

1. 5 transfer

As mentioned above, the first surface image 105a and the second surface image 105b formed on the image supporting member 102 are transferred onto the first surface 106a and the second surface 106b of the paper 106 by the first transfer section 103a and the second transfer section 103b, respectively. Since the second surface image 105a is produced on the image supporting member 102 by a predetermined interval at this step, that is, after transferring the first surface image 105a on the image supporting member 102 to the paper front surface 106a at the step of transfer by the first transfer section 103a, in the case the first surface is transferred by, for example, clamping the paper 106 between a transfer roller and the image supporting member 102, the second surface image 105b on the image supporting member 102 may be disturbed if the transfer roller is left in contact with the image supporting member 102. Therefore, disturbance of the second surface image 105b on the image

supporting member 102 should be prevented at the transfer step by the first transfer section 103a (hereinafter also referred to as the first transfer step).

Specifically, in the case a transfer roller is used as the transfer device, by providing the bias polarity switchably such that the bias of the same polarity as that of the toner charge polarity is applied on the roller so as to prevent adherence of a toner onto the transfer roller while the second surface image 105b passes through the transfer roller, the toner can be pressed in the direction to the image supporting member so as to prevent disturbance of the toner.

As an another unit, it is also possible to prevent contact of the transfer device with the image supporting member 102 by providing the transfer device at the transfer step of the first transfer section 103a as a non-contact transfer device. As the non-contact type transfer device, a korotoron charger, a sukorotoron charger, a brush charger, a proximity roller charger, or the like, can be presented. Also in the case of these non-contact type chargers, by cutting off the application of the transfer bias or applying the bias of the polarity opposite to that at the time of an ordinary transfer during the passage of the second surface image 105b in the first transfer section 103a, disturbance of the second surface image 105b can further be prevented.

As a still another unit, a method of separating the contact

type transfer device such as a roller and a brush away from the image supporting member 102 surface during the passage of the second surface image 105b on the image supporting member 102 after the first transfer step, can be presented. Also in the case of the separation method, by cutting off the application of the bias of the transfer device or applying the bias of the polarity opposite to that at the time of an ordinary transfer during the passage of the second surface image 105b, disturbance of the second surface image 105b can further be restrained.

10 1. 6 fixation

1. 6. 1 fixation method

The above-mentioned description is for preventing disturbance of the second surface image 105b on the image supporting member 102 after transferring the first surface image 105a on the paper 106. Furthermore, disturbance of the first surface image 105a transferred on the paper 106 after the image transfer of the first surface image 105a onto the paper front surface 106a should be prevented until the second surface image 105b is transferred onto the paper second surface 106b so as to be discharged to the outside of the machine. In the case the image is produced by the electrophotography method, the toner jet method, the ion flow method, or the like, the toner is not fixed on the paper as it is so that the toner can be disturbed by the physical friction. In particular, according to the method of the present invention, the paper should be inverted after

the first step, and thus it is highly liable that the first surface image 105a is rubbed. Therefore, it is necessary to prevent disturbance of the transferred first surface image 105a before it enters into the inverting section 104.

5 In order to prevent disturbance of the transferred image, the fixation should be carried out skillfully. As a method therefor,

(1) a method of blowing a solvent called a setting agent to the first surface image for fixation,

10 (2) a method of preliminarily designing a toner reactive with a light, an electromagnetic wave, or the like, of a predetermined wavelength so as to be condensed and fixed to a paper, and directing a light of the wavelength after the first transfer step (as an example, the ultraviolet ray fixation, or the like, can be
15 presented),

(3) a pressuring fixation method of crushing a toner by a strong pressure so as to be fixed on a paper, or the like, are conceivable.

As the most commonly used, and standard fixation method in the present copying machines and printers, the heating
20 fixation method can be presented. As a specific heating fixation method, a fixation method of providing a heat source, such as a halogen lamp, and an electric heater using a platinum or nichrome wire inside a fixation belt or a fixation roller, heating the
25 the heated fixation roller or the belt with the image surface,

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and melting the toner, is commonly used. Furthermore, in a high speed machine, a flush lamp fixation method of disposing a halogen flash lamp facing the image surface on the paper, providing a large electric current to the halogen lamp instantaneously for generating a highly strong infrared ray, and absorbing the infrared ray in a toner so as to generate heat and be melted, is also used. In a further high speed and large size machine, a method of arranging a plurality of infrared lamps, passing a paper therethrough for directly heating the paper surface without contact, a method of passing a paper through an electric heating furnace for fixation by the radiation heat inside the furnace, or the like, can be used as well.

In addition thereto, in the case the inverting step and the step of transferring the second surface image 105b onto the paper back surface 106b by the second transfer section 103b (hereinafter also referred to as the second transfer step) are executed without providing the fixation step after the first transfer step, and the both surfaces can be fixed finally after finishing the dual sided transfer, the fixation step can be carried out at one time, and thus it is highly advantageous in terms of the cost. Therefor, it is necessary to execute to the second transfer step without disturbing the first surface image 105a on the paper 106. In order to prevent disturbance of the toner image, it is effective to apply the charge of the same polarity as that of the toner to the members with the possibility

of contacting with the first surface image 105a until finishing the second transfer step so as to prevent attraction or friction of the toner with respect to the members.

Moreover, at the second transfer step, since the first
5 surface image 105a transferred on the paper front surface 106a faced not to the image supporting member 102 side but to the transfer device side, by the contact type charger, the unfixed first surface image 105a may be peeled off from the paper 106. Therefore, it is preferable to transfer the second surface image
10 105b to the paper back surface 106b without contact at the second transfer step.

Moreover, various types of the transfer simultaneous fixation method of heating the transfer roller to the paper itself for executing fixation simultaneously at the time of transferring
15 the toner image from the image supporting member 102 to the paper 106 are proposed as well. According to the method, disturbance of the toner image transferred on the paper 106 cannot be rubbed and disturbed after the transfer. Therefore, it is effective to use the transfer simultaneous fixation method at either of
20 or both of the first transfer step and the second transfer step in terms of the image disturbance prevention after the first transfer step.

1. 6. 2 twice fixation

By providing the fixation step after the first transfer
25 step, the fixation step can be provided twice on the whole together

with the fixation after the second transfer step. Hereinafter,
the fixation step executed after the first transfer step is
referred to as the first fixation step, and the fixation step
executed after the second transfer step is referred to as the
5 second fixation step.

As to the purpose of the fixation step, it is the minimum
necessary condition not to have the image disturbance at the
time the use handles the printed paper. However, the purpose
of the first fixation step is slightly different. That is, it
10 is to prevent disturbance of the first surface image 105a
transferred on the paper 106 after the first transfer step until
finishing the second transfer step, and thus the degree of demand
is lower compared with the fixation property required at the
time the use handles the printed matter. For example, if a user
15 writes on a surface of a booklet of dual sided printing with
a ball point pen, or the like, the toner image printed on the
back surface at the written part is sometimes transferred onto
the next page. This can be the criterion of the poor fixation
property, and thus the fixation by the machine should be carried
20 out sufficiently so as not to cause such a problem. However,
since the demand to the first fixation step is to the extent
that the image surface is not disturbed at the subsequent paper
inverting step and the second transfer step, certain fixation
with a high fixation temperature is not required.

25 In general, by passing through the fixer twice for dual

sided printing, the water content of the paper is reduced by the first fixation so that the electric resistance of the paper is raised. As a result, at the time of transferring the back surface, a sufficient transfer electric field cannot be obtained so that the phenomenon of lowering the transfer ratio and deteriorating the image is observed. Therefore, by providing the quantity of heat applied to the paper 106 at the first fixation step smaller than the quantity of heat applied to the paper 106 at the second fixation step, the second surface image 105b can be transferred to the paper back surface 106b without causing the image deterioration or the transfer ratio decline.

In principal, in the case execution dual sided printing is scheduled preliminarily, a method of executing the temporary fixation at a low temperature for the first fixation, and executing the main fixation for the second fixation as mentioned above, is conceivable. However, since the fixation temperature of the fixer cannot be switched drastically, it is difficult to adopt the above-mentioned fixation method in the ordinary dual sided printing. However, since the two fixers are provided in the present invention, by setting them at a predetermined fixation temperature, the quantity of heat applied to the paper 106 can be varied at the first fixation step and the second fixation step. That is, by setting the fixer temperature at the first fixation step lower than the fixer temperature at the second fixation step, the quantity of heat applied to the paper can

be varied at the first fixation step and the second fixation step.

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If is preferable to provide the quantity of heat at the first fixation step as little as possible to the extent that
5 the image is not disturbed at the inverting step. However, on the contrary, if the fixing temperature of the fixer at the first fixation step is too low, the phenomenon called cold offset, of adherence of the paper image onto the surface of the fixing roller or the fixing belt, and peel off, is generated. Although
10 the temperature at which the phenomenon occurs differs depending on the fixer configuration and the kind of the toner, since generation of the cold offset results in the remarkable disturbance of the image, it should be avoided. Therefore, the temperature of the fixer at the first fixation step is set to
15 be in a range not to cause the cold offset, and the lowest temperature at which the cold offset is not generated is set to be the lower limit.

Moreover, in the case the fixation temperature of the fixer is same, the quantity of heat applied to the paper 106 can be
20 adjusted by the time of having the paper 106 in contact with the surface of the fixing member, such as the fixation roller or belt. For example, in the case the fixer is provided commonly as the fixer at the first fixation step and the fixer at the
second fixation step for cost reduction, for changing the
25 quantity of heat provided to the paper at the first fixation

step and the second fixation step, the time for contacting the paper 106 with the fixing member can be varied such that the contact time at the first fixation step is shorter. As an example of changing the time for contacting the fixing member and the paper 106, by reducing the contact nip of the fixation roller with respect to the paper 106 at the second transfer step at the time of dual sided printing, the quantity of heat provided to the paper can be adjusted so as to avoid wasteful application of the quantity of heat to the paper to the paper. Thereby, energy saving can be achieved particularly in the case of dual sided printing.

In executing dual sided printing in the present invention, in the case the fixation step is executed separately at the first fixation step and the second fixation step, since a slight amount of quantity of heat is applied on the paper 106 to the extent not to disturb the image, the quantity of heat to be applied to the paper 106 at the second fixation step can be smaller than that of the case of an ordinary one side printing. This is because the energy needed for raising the paper 106 temperature at the second fixation step can be restrained since the paper 106 temperature is raised already at the first fixation step. Therefore, in the case dual sided printing is executed frequently than an ordinary image formation device, the quantity of heat to be applied to the paper 106 at the second fixation step may be reduced. According to the configuration, an image formation

device capable of further saving the energy can be provided.

Moreover, as a problem in an ordinary dual sided printing, the gloss difference of the images 105a, 105b on the paper front surface 106a and the paper back surface 106b can be presented.

5 That is, since the image 105a on the paper front surface 106a side passes through the fixer twice, the toner can be melted easily so as to provide glossiness compared with the image 105b on the back surface side. However, according to the present invention, since the quantity of heat to be applied to the paper
10 106 at the time of fixing the image 105a onto the paper front surface 106a can be restrained, unlike the ordinary dual sided printing, an extreme glossiness difference between the front and back surfaces can hardly be generated.

1. 6. 3 surf fixation

15 A surf fixation device 400 as shown in Fig. 6 can be used for the fixer. As it is observed from Fig. 6, the surf fixing device is for fixing by rotation a fixing film 401. It will be described below in detail. The fixing film 401 comprising an endless belt-like heat resistant film, is laid around a driving
20 roller 401 as the supporting rotating member for the film, a driven roller 402, and a heating member 404 disposed below the rollers 402, 403 so as to be rotated by the driving force of an unshown motor for driving the driving roller 402. The heating
member 404 comprises a heater supporting member 404a comprising
25 a substrate with the side facing a pressuring roller 405 described

later as a flat surface, a fixing heater 404b disposed on the surface of the heater supporting member 404a on the side in contact with the fixing film 401, and a fixation temperature sensor 404c provided to the heating member 404.

5 The driven roller 403 serves also as a tension roller for the fixing film 401. The fixing film 401 is rotated in the clockwise direction by the drive of the driving roller 402 in the clockwise direction in the figure. The rotation drive speed is adjusted such that the speed of the transfer material (paper
10 106) and that of the fixing film 401 can be equivalent in a fixation nip area L wherein the fixing film 401 comes in contact with the pressuring roller 405 in contact with the flat surface part of the heating member 404 with a predetermined pressure. Here, the pressuring roller 405 is a roller having an elastic layer
15 with a good mold releasing property, such as a silicone rubber, and it is pressed against the fixation nip area L by a total 4 to 10 kg contact pressure while rotating in the counterclockwise direction.

Moreover, as the fixing film 401, those having the
20 excellent heat resistance, mold releasing property, and durability, are preferable, and thin one of a total thickness of 100 μm , preferably 40 μm is used. For example, a single layer film, or a composite layer film of a heat resistant resin, such
as a polyimide, a polyether imide, a PES (polyether sulfide),
25 a PFA (perfluoroalkyl tetrafluoride vinyl ether copolymer resin),

or the like, such as a 20 μm thickness film with at least the image contact surface side provided with a mold releasing coating layer of a fluorine resin such as a PTFE (ethylene tetrafluoride resin), and a PFA having a conductive material added, applied
5 by a 10 μm thickness, or an elastic layer of a fluorine rubber, and a silicone rubber, or the like, can be used.

The heating member 404, as mentioned above, comprises the heater supporting member 404a comprising a flat surface substrate, and the fixing member 404b. The heater supporting member 404a
10 is produced by forming a material having a high temperature conductivity and a high electric resistance ratio, such as an alumina into a flat plate-like shape, with the fixing heater 404b made of a resistance heat generating member disposed on the surface in contact with the fixing film 401 in the longitudinal
15 direction. The fixing heater 404b is produced by, for example, coating an electric resistance material such as an AG/PD, and a Ta_2N , in a line-like or band-like shape by screen printing, or the like. Moreover, an unshown electrode is formed on both end parts of the fixing heater 404b. By energizing between the
20 electrodes, the resistance heat generating member generates heat. Furthermore, the fixing temperature sensor 404c comprising a thermistor is provided on the surface of the heater supporting member 404a, opposite to the surface provided with the fixing heater 404b.

25 According to the serve fixing device 400 with the

configuration, the temperature information of the substrate
(heater supporting member 404a) sensed by the fixing temperature
sensor 404c is sent to an unshown controlling unit. By the
controlling unit, the electric power amount to be supplied to
5 the fixing heater 404b is controlled so that the heating member
404 is controlled at a predetermined temperature.

Conventionally, such a surf fixing mechanism has not been
used in a high speed machine. The reason is that although the
surf fixing mechanism has an advantage of a high speed rise since
10 it has a thin film fixing film as the fixing member with a small
heat capacity, due to the small heat capacity, the temperature
is taken away by the paper quickly in a high speed machine so
as to have the temperature decline, and it leads to the temperature
irregularity in the fixing film. However, in the case the two
15 fixers are provided as in the present invention, since the fixing
temperature can be set at a low level at the first fixation step
as mentioned above, the surf fixation technique can be adopted
also in a high speed machine.

1. 7 registration

20 IN general, the fed paper 106 is positioned for
transferring the images 105a, 105b on the image supporting member
102 to a predetermined position of the paper 106 at the time
of transfer (it is called registration or resist). The resist
includes the positioning in the paper conveyance direction called
25 the tip end resist, and the positioning in the direction

orthogonal to the paper conveyance direction called the lateral resist. In order to carry out the tip end resist, the paper 106 feeding operation is stopped temporarily by a roller called a resist roller (later described), and the roller feeds out the
5 paper to the transfer step at a predetermined timing from a signal from the sensor. According to the present invention, since the transfer step is provided at two positions of the first transfer sections 103a, 103b, it is preferable to execute the tip end resist positioning immediately before the second transfer step
10 in addition to the ordinary paper 106 supplying part from the paper feeding band for enabling the transfer with the image position on the back side accurately positioned so as to achieve a highly accurate positioning. The paper tip end resist step for the second transfer step is preferably disposed in the
15 vicinity of the second transfer section 103b as much as possible, however, in the case it is difficult to dispose the same in the vicinity due to the spatial limitation, the paper feeding out roller (corresponding to the conveyance roller 104c) of the paper inverting section 104 can serve also for the function. If a
20 sufficient resist accuracy can be obtained, this configuration is rather preferable for achieving a low cost and saving the space.

Similar to the tip end resist, the lateral direction resist (lateral resist) is also necessary for a highly accurate printing.
25 Also in the case of an ordinary dual sided printing, after

finishing the transfer and the fixation of the front surface,
and via the paper inverting section 104, the second transfer
and fixation are executed. At the time, in some cases,
positioning of the paper in the lateral direction is executed
5 at the paper inverting section 104 or another section. It is
carried out for preventing the print of the second surface image
105b at a position with a perpendicularity different from that
of the first surface image 105a at the time of the back surface
image 105b transfer if the paper has skewing in the conveyance
10 path after fixation. Similarly in the present invention, a
highly accurate dual sided printing can be enabled by carrying
out the lateral direction positioning of the paper 106 between
the first transfer step and the second transfer step. The lateral
direction positioning can be executed by using a lateral
15 positioning mechanism called a jogger in the paper inverting
section 104 without the need of providing a space particularly
for the step. The jogger will be described later with reference
to Fig. 12.

1. 8 paper path

20 The present invention aims mainly at achieving high speed
dual sided printing, but in the actual practice by a user, not
only dual sided printing but one side printing may be called
for. Also in this case, the productivity same as that of the
conventional products would be provided. What can be
25 problematic at the time of one side printing in a machine with

the present invention adopted is that loss of the time by carrying out the transfer step, and in some cases also the fixation step each by two times, and that in the conveyance path by unnecessary entrance into the paper inverting section. Then, by having the paper 106 pass through either of the first transfer section 103a and the second transfer section 103b at the time of one side printing for the image transfer, the speed same as that of the ordinary machine in one side printing. In this case, it is preferable to have a paper passage path for switching so as to have the paper 106 pass through only the second transfer section 103b (described later) because, as mentioned above, in some cases, the first fixation step has only the fixing power for the temporary fixation. However, depending on the type of the machine, it is preferable to have the paper pass through the first transfer section 103a, and further the paper inverting section 104.

In the case of use as a printer or a copying machine, for one side printing for a single piece, the face up paper discharge of discharging the paper with the printed surface facing the user operating the machine, is preferable because the copy or printing result can be confirmed by the user without the need of taking out the paper. However, in the case of copying or printing out a plurality of papers, in terms of arrangement of the pages, the face down paper discharge with the image surface down, is preferable because in the case a plurality of pages are outputted from the top page by the face up paper discharge,

the papers are arranged in the inverted order on the paper discharge stack. In consideration of this point, some of the copying machines and printers have a mechanism at the paper discharge side for judging whether the face up paper discharge
5 is preferable or the face down paper discharge is preferable, and discharging the paper after inversion each time as needed.

In the present invention, since the chance of output of a plurality of pages is high in the case of executing dual sided printing, the machine configuration is provided such that the
10 face down paper discharge is executed basically in this case. And in the case of outputting a one side cut paper, the paper discharge direction can be selected freely by for example, selecting the transfer step position and whether or not the paper passes through the paper inverting section 104 such that,
15 (1) the face up paper discharge is carried out in the case the paper is fed to the second transfer section 103b, printed and discharged after skipping the first transfer section 103a, and
(2) the face down paper discharge is carried out in the case the paper is inverted by the paper inverting section 104 after
20 transfer by the first transfer section 103a, and discharged after passing through the second transfer section 103b without a transfer operation, or after skipping the second transfer section 103b. According to the configuration, the paper inverting
section conventionally mounted separately at the paper discharge
25 position can be eliminated.

1. 9 speed at the time of the paper inversion

In order to further improve the productivity in dual sided printing, it is apparent that the productivity can be improved by reducing the interval between the production of the first surface image 105a and the production of the second surface image 105b on the image supporting member 102 in consideration of the paper inversion time as mentioned above. That is, the moving speed of the paper 106 after passing through the first transfer section 103b needs not be same as the moving speed of the image supporting member 102. Therefore, in order to reduce the time necessary for the paper inversion, by having the moving speed of the paper 106 at the time of entering the paper 106 into the paper inverting section 104 so as to be inverted, and being sent to the second transfer section 103b higher than the moving speed (circumferential speed) of the image supporting member 102 after passing through the first fixation step, more preferably after passing through the first transfer section 103a, the time necessary for the paper 106 inversion can be reduced so as to further improve the productivity. In the examples described later, the conveyance path with the moving speed of the paper 106 raised is shown in Fig. 15 by the mark S.

1. 10 reading speed

Moreover, in order to improve the productivity of the machine as a whole, the scanner reading speed is also an important issue in the case of a copying machine. Unlike the case of

producing an image for each one surface in an ordinary machine, since the first surface image 105a, and the second surface image 105b are formed continuously on the image supporting member 102, unless the scanner image information reading speed for the first surface (front surface) and the second surface (back surface) of the manuscript is sufficiently high so as to correspond to the writing time thereof, the productivity is lowered. Therefore, including the time needed for the paper inversion, the total time for reading the first surface image and the second surface image of the manuscript by the scanner should be equal or shorter than the time needed for exposing the first surface image 105a, and the second surface image 105b onto the photosensitive member.

1. 11 interleaf

15 Furthermore, in the case the paper inversion takes time
due to the machine configuration (in the case the time needed
for having the paper passing through the paper inverting
mechanism until it enters into the second transfer step is
extremely longer than the time needed for having the image
20 supporting member rotate after finishing the first transfer until
the second transfer step), the interleaf method can be used for
improving the productivity. Unlike the ordinary dual sided
printing as shown in Figs. 7 to 10 of producing an image for
the first surface of the first paper (hereinafter, the number
25 before the hyphen represents the number of the paper, and the

number after the hyphen represents the number of the surface as 1-1), the second surface of the first paper (1-2), the first surface of the second paper (2-1), and the second surface of the second paper (2-2), wherein a large interval is needed between
5 (1-1) and (1-2), the interleaf is a method of producing an image in the order of (1-1), (2-1), (1-2), (2-2) alternately so as to have the next paper fed while executing the paper inversion for having the first surface of the second paper transferred earlier.

10 The above-mentioned example corresponds to the space for the (one sheet paper length)/(image supporting member rotation speed). In the case a further longer inversion time is needed, by having the interleaf for three sheets, a space for one paper sheet can further be provided. In order to carry out the interleaf
15 in copying, the copying machine should be a digital copying machine as well as it needs to accumulate the image information for at least (1-2) somewhere in the case of reading out (2-1) and (2-2) after reading out (1-1) and (1-2). Therefore, in the case of consecutively reading both surfaces of each page by the
20 reading device by the interleaf method, the accumulation function for at least one screen is necessary. However, the case of reading the manuscript not by the consecutive reading of each page but in the order of interleaf during the interleaf operation is exceptional.

25 That is, in the interleaf operation, the images are

supported by the image supporting member 102 in the order of (1-1), (2-1), (1-2), (2-2), (3-1), (4-1) Thereby, as shown in Fig. 7, the first paper 106-1 is fed into the first transfer section 103a facing to the image supporting member 102 so as to have the paper front surface 106a and the image (1-1) coincided. Then, the image (1-1) is transferred onto the paper front surface 106a of the first paper 106-1, and the paper is introduced into the paper inverting section 104 as shown in Fig. 8.

Next, as shown in Fig. 8, the second paper 106-2 is fed into the first transfer section 103a with the front surface 106a facing the image supporting member 102 side corresponding to the image (2-1). After having the paper front surface 106a and the image (2-1) coincided, as shown in Fig. 9, the image (2-1) is transferred onto the paper front surface 106a of the second paper 106-2, and the paper is introduced into the paper inverting section 104. The first paper 106-1 has the rear end section clamped by the nip of the feeding out roller 104c so as to be fed out to the second transfer section 103b side before entrance of the second paper into the paper inverting section 104 so that they pass by at the inlet section of the inverting path 104b of the paper inverting section 104.

As shown in Fig. 10, the first paper 106-1 has the paper back surface 106 facing the image (1-2) corresponding to the back surface of the first paper at the second transfer section 103b so as to be sent out from the feeding out roller 104c at

the same timing as that of the image (1-2), and the image (1-2) is transferred onto the paper rear surface 106b by the second transfer section 103b. While the operation, the second paper 106-2 enters into the further deeper side in the paper inverting path 104b. Next, the unshown third paper is conveyed by the same timing as that of the third front surface image (3-1). From the state similar to that of Fig. 9, with the second paper 106-2 to be fed out from the feeding out roller 104c, the third paper 106-3 with the image (3-1) transferred on the front surface 106a enters into the paper inverting section 104c. From this state, the image (2-2) is transferred on the back surface 106b of the second paper 106-2 by the second transfer section 103b. This image formation step is repeated.

As mentioned above, by executing the interleaf operation, the image can be formed efficiently in the order of the front surface 106a of the first paper 106-1, the front surface 106a of the second paper 106-2, the back surface 106b of the first paper 106-1, the back surface 106b of the second paper, the front surface 106a of the third paper 106-3, the front surface 106a of the fourth paper 106-4, the back surface 106b of the third paper 106-3 This is an example of the interleaf number of two sheets. In the case of the interleaf number of three sheets, the image formation is carried out continuously on the front surface of three paper front surfaces, and the image formation is continued by the same operation.

In the case of executing the interleaf operation, the relationship of the conveyance speed of the paper inverting section 104c at the time of inversion, the circumferential speed of the image supporting member 102, and the feeding out timing
5 form the feeding out roller 104c should be set strictly. Moreover, it is needless to say that a resist roller can be used at the time of sending out the paper 106 to the second transfer section 103b.

1. 12 coping with the jamming process

10 A machine to have the present invention adopted is a machine with the requirement for a high reliability for the high speed operation. Therefore, paper jamming, which remarkably deteriorates the machine productivity should be avoided. The position at which the risk of the jamming is high is the point
15 of separating the paper 106 from the image supporting member 102, or the like. Particularly in this machine, since the first and second transfer sections 103a, 103b are provided at two positions, the separation angle of the image supporting member 102 can hardly be provided in this configuration. That is, since
20 the separation can be facilitated with a small radius of curvature on the image supporting member side at the paper transfer position, in order to improve the paper separation reliability, it is effective to have the transfer belt method as the paper transfer
method so as to carry out the transfer with the paper attached
25 on the transfer belt electrostatically as much as possible for

facilitating the paper separation. The transfer belt method will be described later in the example with reference to Fig. 16.

1. 13 cooling of the image supporting member

5 Moreover, in the machine configuration of the present invention, by providing the first fixation step after the first transfer step, the paper 106 and the image supporting member 102 comes in contact at the second transfer step so as to have the image supporting member 102 heated immediately after having
10 the paper 106 heated at the fixation step. In the case the temperature of the image supporting member 102 is raised gradually, if the image supporting member 102 is a photosensitive member, the charging ability is lowered, and further, toner filming can be generated easily. Even in the case the image
15 supporting member 102 is an intermediate transfer member, the intermediate transfer member can easily generate filming, the electric characteristics can be changed, or the photosensitive member is heated via the intermediate transfer member so as to generate filming of the photosensitive member, or the charging
20 ability is lowered, and thus heat accumulation in the image supporting member 102 should be avoided. In order to avoid this, it is effective to provide a mechanism for cooling the image supporting member 102. As a cooling method, a method of providing
a fan for cooling by air, a method of cooling by contacting a
25 heat exchanger such as a heat pipe with the image supporting

member for depriving the heat, or the like, can be presented. The cooling structure for the image supporting member will be described later in the examples with reference to Fig. 16.

2. Examples

5 Hereinafter, with reference to the drawings, embodiments of the present invention will be explained.

2. 1 first embodiment

2. 1. 1 schematic configuration

Fig. 11 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration
10 of an image producing section of a color laser printer according to a further specific first embodiment of an image formation device of this embodiment. In Fig. 11, the color laser printer according to this embodiment is a color image formation device of the so-called digital tandem type electrophotography method.
15 Since the tandem type electrophotography method color image formation device itself is known, the known part will be explained schematically.

The image producing section of the printer according to the first embodiment comprises an unshown image writing section,
20 an image formation section 110, and a paper feeding section 120. The image wiring section is read out by an unshown scanner (image reading section) so as to be converted to signals of black (Bk), yellow (Y), magenta (M), and cyan (C) colors for image formation
by the image process of an unshown image processing section based
25 on the image signal converted to the image data, and sent to

an image writing section. In the image writing section, for example, a laser scanning optical system comprising a laser light source, a deflector such as a rotating polygonal mirror, a scanning image forming optical system, and a mirror group, is used. The image writing section will be explained as one using a laser scanning optical system in this embodiment, but in addition thereto, an LED writing system comprising an LED array with a large number of LEDs arranged one-dimensionally or two-dimensionally, and an image forming optical system, or the like, can be used as well. In the image writing section, an image writing operation is executed corresponding to each signal color of Bk, Y, M and C onto a photosensitive member (photosensitive drum) provided for each color having four writing optical paths corresponding to each signal color in the image formation section 110.

The intermediate transfer belt 130 is laid between the driving roller 131 and the driven roller 132, and it is disposed between the photosensitive members 111Bk, 111Y, 111M and 111C, and the transfer devices 115Bk, 115Y, 115M and 115C in the state provided with a predetermined tension by the tension rollers 133, 134. Therebetween, a toner image of each color is transferred and superimposed from the photosensitive members 111Bk, 111Y, 111M and 111C, and the toner visible image on the photosensitive members 111Bk, 111Y, 111M and 111C are held. Moreover, on the driving roller 131 side, an intermediate

transfer belt cleaning device 135 and a scraper 136 are provided for cleaning the residual toner on the intermediate transfer belt 130.

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A paper is conveyed from the paper feeding section 120 so that the toner image on the intermediate transfer belt 130 is transferred each onto the front surface (first surface) and the back surface (second surface) of the paper by the first transfer section 103a and the second transfer section 103b. The first transfer sections 103a, 103 are provided with a transfer mend explained in the item 1.5 "transfer". Moreover, the first fixation section 108a and the second fixation section 108b are provided on the downstream side in the paper conveyance direction with respect to the first transfer section 103a and the second transfer section 103b, respectively. In the first fixation section 108a, the first fixation step explained in the item 1.6 "fixation" is carried out, and in the second fixation section 108b, the second fixation step is carried out.

Furthermore, a first resist roller pair 109a, and a second resist roller pair 109b are provided in the conveyance path on the upstream side of the first transfer section 103a and the second transfer section 103b, respectively for sending out the paper 106 to the first transfer section 103a and the second transfer section 103b by a timing for positioning with the image on the intermediate transfer belt 130. Details of the tip end resist are as explained in the above-mentioned item 1. 7

"registration".

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In contrast, the above-mentioned jogger is also used for executing the lateral resist. The jogger 200 is provided at a position shown by the dotted line on the downstream side of the inverting conveyance path 104b of the inverting section 140 in Fig. 11 with respect to the conveyance roller pair 104b. As shown in the perspective view of Fig. 12, the jogger 200 comprises mainly a pair of jogger fences 201 provided reciprocally movably in the direction orthogonal to the paper conveyance direction with respect to the inverting conveyance path 104b, a jogger motor 203 for moving the jogger fences 201 reciprocally along a slide guide 202, a driving mechanism 204 for transmitting the driving force of the jogger motor 203 and converting the same into a linear reciprocal motion, and a home position sensor 205 for detecting the jogger fences 201 at a home position. The jogger 200 is of the so-called central reference, wherein the pair of the jogger fences 201 move reciprocally with the center of the inverting conveyance path as the reference for alignment of the papers guided by the conveyance roller pair 104 in the direction orthogonal to the conveyance direction.

The jogger fence 205 of the jogger 200 moves to a position of the paper width + 10 mm when the start key of the image formation device is turned on, and waits thereat. Then, after having the paper 106 pass through the first fixation section 108a, and the rear end of the paper further introduced by the conveyance roller

pair 104 pass by the branched nail 104a, both fences 205 are moved to the center side to a paper width - 1 mm position. By the movement, the aligning operation in the direction orthogonal to the paper conveyance direction is carried out by pushing the side of the paper parallel to the conveyance direction. When the paper aligning operation is finished, it is returned to the paper width + 10 mm position, and waits thereat until the paper inversion is finished and the next paper is introduced.

In the case the jogger 200 is provided at the position shown in Fig. 11, since the paper gets off from the nip of the conveyance roller 104d serving also as an inversion roller, it cannot be inverted. Therefore, a conveyance roller pair 104e rotatable in the forward and backward direction is provided at a position immediately after passing by the nip roller. The conveyance roller pair 104e is separated in the case of executing the paper aligning operation (jogging operation) by the jogger 200, and it is pressed by a predetermined pressure after finishing the jogging and at the time of inverting the paper for conveying the paper in the branched nail 104a direction so that it is conveyed by the feeding out roller 104c along the paper conveyance path 150 to the second resist roller pair 109b position.

The inverting section 104 disposed at a stage after the first fixation section 108a comprises the unit described in the above-mentioned item 1. 3 "inversion" for executing the same function.

2. 1. 2 image formation section

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The image formation section 110 comprise the photosensitive members 111Bk, 111Y, 111M and 111C for black (Bk), yellow (Y), magenta (M) and cyan (C), with an OPC photosensitive member used for the image formation member for each color. The photosensitive members 111Bk, 111Y, 111M and 111C are formed in a drum-like shape. Around the drum-like photosensitive members 111Bk, 111Y, 111M and 111C, as shown in details in Fig. 13, a charging device 111, a n exposing section 113 for a laser beam from the writing section, developing devices 114 each for black, yellow, magenta and cyan colors, a first transfer device 115, a cleaning device 116, an electricity eliminating device 117, or the like, are provided. The above-mentioned developing device 114 uses a two component magnetic brush developing method. Moreover, Fig. 13 shows the image formation process elements of the photosensitive member 111 for one color. Since the same configuration is provided for each color, the mark representing the color is omitted for avoiding the complication.

The developing device 114 comprises a developing unit, and the developing unit comprises a developing roller 114a, a doctor blade 114d, first and second screws 114e, 114f, a toner concentration sensor 114g, and an outer case 114h. As to the positional relationship of the developing roller 114a and the screws 114e, 114f, the screws 114e, 114f are disposed obliquely downward with respect to the developing roller 114a, and the

first and second screws 114e, 114f are arranged in the horizontal direction. The outer case 114h is provided with a partition plate 114j for sectioning the screws 114e, 114f into two chambers. The deeper side and the front side of the partition plate are
5 notched so as to allow circulation of the developing agent between the two screws 114e, 114f. Moreover, the outer case 114h has the part facing the photosensitive member 111 opened such that a part of the developing roller 114a is exposed from the opening section 114i. Accordingly, the outer case 114h surrounds the
10 developing roller 114a, the screws 114e, 114f, and the doctor blade 114d with a relatively large space provided above the first screw 114e on the side of the developing roller 114a in the figure. The developing roller 114a is provided as a roller together with a rotatable non-magnetic developing sleeve 114b and a magnet
15 114c as a magnetic field generating unit disposed in the inner side fixed. The developing agent is a two component developing agent containing a non-magnetic toner and a magnetic carrier.

The developing agent is conveyed while being agitated by the two screws 114e, 114f with the sending directions opposite
20 with each other so as to be circulated in the two chambers sectioned by the partition plate 114j. The developing agent being circulated while being agitated and conveyed is supplied to the developing sleeve 114b by the first screw 114e, held on the surface like a magnetic brush by the magnetic force of the magnet 114c,
25 and pumped up in the developing sleeve 114b rotation direction.

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The pumped up developing agent on the magnetic brush is adjusted into an appropriate amount by the doctor blade 114d, and sent to the developing section facing the photosensitive drum 111. The residual developing agent after adjustment by the doctor
5 blade 114d is dropped outside the magnetic brush-like surface of the developing sleeve 114b by the gravity so as to be returned to the screw 114e, and it is supplied again to the developing sleeve 114b while being agitated and conveyed. This operation is repeated.

10 In contrast, the developing agent sent to the developing section is visualized by movement of the toner onto the electrostatic latent image on the photosensitive drum 111. The developing agent not used for the visualization is returned into the outer case 114h. It is separated from the developing sleeve
15 114b at a part without the function of the magnetic force of the magnet 114c so as to be collected in the first screw 114e. Accordingly, the developing agent is supplied to the developing sleeve 114b while being agitated, conveyed and circulated between the first screw 114e and the second screw 114f, and collected.
20 Moreover, since the toner concentration becomes thin in the case an image is outputted repeatedly, it is sensed by a toner concentration sensor so that the toner is replenished (not shown) for maintaining a certain concentration.

The cleaning device 116 is for eliminating the residual
25 toner on the photosensitive drum 111 after the first transfer.

collecting screw 116e portion of the cleaning device 116 is superimposed on the outer case 114h of the second screw 114f of the developing device 114.

2. 1. 3 intermediate transfer belt

5 The intermediate transfer belt comprises an elastic belt. As shown in Fig. 14, a core member 130a comprises a hardly stretchable member, such as a resin film made of a urethane resin, a fluorine resin, a polyester resin, a polyethylene resin, a polyimide resin, or the like, and a canvas made of a fiber of
10 a polyethylene, a polyimide, a nylon, or the like. On the core member 130a, a soft elastic member 130b made of, for example, a fluorine rubber, an acrylonitrile-butadiene copolymer rubber, a polyurethane rubber, a chloroprene rubber, or the like, is laminated, and furthermore, a surface layer 130c with a good
15 flat and smooth property, such as a fluorine based resin is coated thereon so as to provide a three layer structure.

2. 1. 4 image forming operation

This embodiment is a specific embodiment of the above-mentioned conceptual diagrams of Figs. 1 to 4. In this
20 embodiment, the image formation section 101 corresponds to the image formation section 110, and the image supporting member 102 corresponds to the intermediate transfer belt 130. Although the image supporting member 102 conceptually represents a
photosensitive drum in Figs. 1 to 4, and since an image is
25 visualized by a revolver type developing device, the image

supporting member 107 should make a round by four times in order to form a full color image, according to the tandem type device shown in Fig. 11, a full color image can be formed, transferred and fixed during one turn of the intermediate transfer belt, and thus a high efficiency image formation can be enabled.

At the time of the image formation, image information for two surfaces to be formed on both surfaces of a paper is sent to the image processing section continuously or at one time so that the images for the first surface and the second surface of the color corresponding to each image formation section are produced continuously in each image formation section 110Bk, 110Y, 110M, and 110C. The intermediate transfer belt 130 is placed between the photosensitive members 111Bk, 111Y, 111M, and 111C, and the transfer devices 115Bk, 115Y, 115M and 115C so that the toner images of each color are transferred and superimposed from the photosensitive members 111Bk, 111Y, 111M, and 111C, while it passes therethrough so that the toner developed images on the photosensitive members 111Bk, 111Y, 111M, and 111C are supported. Thereby, after passage of the intermediate transfer member 130 through the final image formation section, the images for the first surface and the second surface are formed continuously on the intermediate transfer belt 130.

Then, a paper (corresponding to the above-mentioned mark 106) is fed from the paper feeding section 120 so as to be conveyed to the first transfer section 103a via the first resist roller

pair 109a for the second transfer. At the part the intermediate transfer belt 130 and the second transfer roller of the first transfer section 103a come in contact, the first surface image (corresponding to the above-mentioned mark 105a) is transferred
5 onto the paper 106 for forming a color image on the paper front surface (corresponding to the above-mentioned mark 106a). After the transfer of the first surface (front surface) image 105a, the paper 106 is conveyed to the first fixation device 108a so that the image is fixed by the first fixation device 108a for
10 obtaining a color image. The fixation is the above-mentioned temporary fixation executed at a relatively low temperature.

Thereafter, the paper 106 is introduced into the paper inverting section 104 as the paper front and back surface inverting mechanism so as to be inverted with respect to the
15 front and back surfaces. After adjustment of the paper 106 feeding timing with respect to the second surface image (corresponding to the above-mentioned mark 105b) on the intermediate transfer belt 130 via the second resist roller pair 109b, it is introduced into the second transfer section 103b.
20 At the part the intermediate transfer belt 130 and the second transfer roller of the second transfer section 103b come in contact, the second surface image 105b is transferred onto the back surface 106b of the paper 106 for forming a color image
on the paper back surface. The paper 106 after the second surface
25 (back surface) image 105b transfer is conveyed to the second

fixation device 108b so that the image is fixed by the second fixation device 108b so as to obtain dual sided color images.

The intermediate transfer belt 130 after finishing the transfer of the first surface and second surface images 105a, 105b is treated by the intermediate transfer belt cleaning device 135 and the scraper 136 provided on the downstream side with respect to the second transfer section 103b for eliminating the transfer residual toner, and then the next image is formed again in the image formation section 110.

In the case of not executing the dual sided printing, the paper is fed directly to the second resist roller pair 109b by an unshown paper feeding path so that the first surface image 105a is transferred by the second transfer section 103b, and fixed by the second fixation section 108b so as to be discharged. Therefore, compared with the case of the dual sided printing, the time from paper feeding to discharging is shorter.

Moreover, in the case the dual sided printing is not executed, it is also possible to elongate the rear end of the paper inverting section 104 to an unshown paper discharging opening as well as to provide a conveyance roller for conveying the paper to the paper discharging opening so that the first surface image is transferred by the first transfer section 103a, fixed by the first fixation device 108a, and the paper is guided as it is to the paper inverting section 104 so as to be discharged from the paper discharging opening. Also in this case, as

mentioned above, since inversion is not necessary, the time from the paper feeding to discharging can be shorter than the case of the dual sided printing. However, the fixation temperature by the first fixation device 108a is not a temporary fixation
5 temperature, but it should be raised to the degree capable of the main fixation.

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Furthermore, in the case one or both of the first and second transfer mechanisms are provided as the transfer belt type, the conveyance reliability is raised so that a high speed dual sided
10 printing can be enabled. An embodiment thereof is shown in Fig. 15. In this embodiment, transfer belts 103a-bt, 103b-bt are used for both of the first transfer section 103a and the second transfer section 103b. As mentioned above in the item 1. 12, by using the transfer belts 103a-bt, 103b-bt, the paper
15 separation reliability can be improved. Although the transfer belts 103a-bt, 103b-bt are used for both of the first transfer section 103a and the second transfer section 103b here, it is needless to say that either one of them can be used as well. Since the other parts are same as those of the above-mentioned
20 embodiment shown in Fig. 11, the same parts are provided with the same reference numerals, and redundant explanation is not given.

Moreover, as mentioned in the above-mentioned item 1. 13
"cooling of the image supporting member", heat accumulation in
25 the image supporting member 102 should be avoided. Therefore,

in this embodiment, by providing the cooling function for the paper in addition to the image supporting member, generation of a problem by heating the image supporting member by a paper immediately after fixation can be prevented even in the case of the high speed dual sided printing in the configuration of the present invention. This embodiment is shown in Fig. 16. This embodiment is provided with a first cooling fan 250 disposed facing the intermediate transfer belt at the immediately after the second transfer section 103b on the intermediate transfer belt 130 rotation direction downstream side for cooling the intermediate transfer belt 130, and a second cooling fan 260 disposed facing the paper conveyance path 150 from the inverting section 104 to the second resist roller pair 109 for cooling the paper being conveyed along the paper conveyance path 150.

According to the configuration, as mentioned in the item of cooling of the image supporting member, heat accumulation in the intermediate transfer belt 130 as the intermediate transfer member can be prevented so that generation of filming of the photosensitive members 111Bk, 111Y, 111M and 111C, or decline of the charging ability can be prevented. According to this embodiment, since the paper 106 is also cooled by the second cooling fan 260, heat conduction from the paper 106 to the intermediate transfer belt 130 can also be prevented, and thus the above-mentioned effect can further be ensured. Although the second cooling fan 260 is provided in this embodiment

for cooling the paper 106, it is also possible that only the first cooling fan 250 is provided. However, in this case, it is preferable that the first cooling fan 250 has an ability in consideration of the heat conduction amount from the paper 106 to the intermediate transfer belt 130.

2. 2 second embodiment

2. 2. 1 schematic configuration

The first embodiment is an embodiment with the present invention adopted in an electrophotography type image formation device using a dry toner. The electrophotography type image formation device using a dry toner is commonly used, and it is advantageous in terms of the image stability, a high writing density, and capability of forming a high quality image. According to the above-mentioned first embodiment configuration, a high speed dual sided printing can be achieved with a high productivity and a low cost.

However, there is a risk of image disturbance at the time of inverting the front and back surfaces of the recording medium after transfer of the first surface of a recording medium by the first transfer unit. In the case a thermal fixation method is adopted for preventing the disturbance, the energy consumption becomes large so that it is difficult to meet the recent demand for energy saving. Therefore, in view of the situation, the second embodiment provides an image formation device capable of restraining the energy consumption as well as achieving a

high speed dual sided image production.

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In this embodiment, although a developing method using a dry toner is adopted in the first embodiment, a wet type electrophotography method image formation device using a wet toner is adopted. That is, this embodiment relates to a high speed wet type dual sided image production method electrophotography device capable of providing both the blockless property and the high speed property of the electrophotography method in view of the energy saving property of the wet type electrophotography device.

Since an image is transferred onto a recording medium using a developing agent with a toner as a visualizing particle dispersed in a solvent in the wet electrophotography method, the liquid developing agent bonds with the paper surface by its own viscosity as well as the toner and the solvent permeate into the recording medium. Therefore, unlike the case of the dry electrophotography, the characteristic of difficulty in image disturbance by friction, or the like, can be provided. Therefore, since the image can hardly be disturbed at the time of inverting the paper after producing a first surface image and transfer, a device or energy is not required for the image maintaining unit (heating fixation after the first transfer, or the like) needed in the case of the dry electrophotography, and further, a fixation method unique for the liquid electrophotography can be utilized so that an image formation device capable of achieving

a high speed dual sided printing at a low energy and a low cost can be realized.

Before explaining the details of this embodiment, the characteristics of this embodiment will be presented.

- 5 (1) Use of the wet type electrophotography method.

→ In the wet type electrophotography method, owing to the permeation of the solvent to the paper and the viscosity of the developing agent itself, image disturbance can easily be prevented at the time of the inversion.

- 10 (2) Use of a highly volatile solvent as the solvent for the liquid developing agent.

→ The solvent can be vaporized and permeated further quickly so as to harden the toner image, and thus image disturbance can be prevented.

- 15 (3) Use of a liquid developing agent with a good permeation property with respect to a paper.

→ The solvent component can be absorbed and diffused in the paper further quickly so as to harden the toner image, and thus image disturbance can be prevented.

- 20 (4) Use of a liquid toner having the physical property including the hardening property by the physical function.

→ The toner itself is designed so as to be hardened by the physical function so that the image on the recording paper after the first transfer can be fixed easily so that the image disturbance can

- 25 be prevented.

(5) Use of the optical function as the above-mentioned physical function.

→ The toner can be hardened with a low energy without contact so that the machine can be produced compactly with energy saved.

5 (6) Application of an oil repellent agent fore repelling a toner solvent on the conveyance path.

→ By applying a coating for repelling the toner itself on the part to be in contact with the image surface from the first transfer to the second transfer, toner disturbance by the paper conveyance
10 after the first transfer can be prevented.

2. 2. 2 image producing system

Hereinafter, with reference to the drawings, the second embodiment will be explained. In the explanation below, the part same as those of the above-mentioned embodiments and the
15 first embodiment are provided with the same reference numerals, and redundant explanation is omitted optionally.

Fig. 17 is a diagram showing the schematic configuration of an image producing system 300 of an image formation device by the wet electrophotography method.

20 In the figure, around a photosensitive member 302 grounded in contact with an intermediate transfer member 301, a charge roller 303 is contacted and grounded. The charge roller 303 is made of a conductive rubber having a 20 to 70 degree rubber JIS-A hardness, such as an epichlorohydrine rubber, a urethane
25 rubber, an NBR, and an EPDM. The rubber part has about a 10^5

to 10^{10} Ω cm volume resistance. A predetermined bias potential is applied to the charge roller 303 for charging the photosensitive member 302. An AC potential may be superimposed on the bias potential.

5 The charged photosensitive member 302 is partially exposed by an unshown exposing device (arrow mark 304) so as to form an electrostatic latent image by the loss of the charge potential in the exposing section. Thereafter, the photosensitive member 302 is contacted with a developing roller 306 with a liquid
10 developing agent 305 evenly applied for developing the electrostatic latent image. The developing roller 306 is made of a conductive rubber. In order to obtain a nip with respect to the photosensitive member 302, it has a low hardness of about 10 to 40 degree JIS-A hardness. The liquid developing agent
15 305 is coated by a rotatable developing agent coating roller 307 to be in contact with the developing roller 306 in the opposite rotating direction. The developing agent coating roller 307 comes in contact with the liquid developing agent 305 at a lower part for holding and pumping up the liquid developing agent 305
20 on the surface so that the amount of the liquid developing agent 305 on the surface is measured by a necessary amount by a metering blade 313. The developing agent coating roller 307 may be a rubber roller, or in the case the coating amount of the liquid
developing agent 305 needs to be measured further accurately,
25 a roller called the gravure roller comprising a metal or resin

roller having grooves by a certain interval and a depth on the surface is used as described later. By holding the liquid developing agent 305 in the surface grooves of the roller, and leveling the liquid developing agent 305 adhered on the part
5 other than the grooves by the metering blade 313, the liquid developing agent 305 can be coated always stably.

A cleaning blade 308 and an electricity eliminating lamp 309 are provided facing the outer circumference of the photosensitive member 302 on the down stream side in the
10 photosensitive member 302 rotation direction of the nip of the photosensitive member 302 and the intermediate transfer member 301. The cleaning blade 308 peels off the liquid developing agent 305 remaining on the surface of the photosensitive member 302 without being transferred onto the intermediate transfer
15 member 301. Furthermore, the electricity eliminating lamp (device) 309 eliminates the potential remaining on the photosensitive member 302 surface so that it can be charged at the next step. Moreover, the numeral 319 denotes a cleaning blade to be in contact with the developing roller 306 surface
20 for collecting the residual liquid developing agent 305 on the developing roller 306 surface.

2. 2. 3 image formation section

Fig. 18 is a diagram showing an image formation section of a full color image formation device with a wet
25 electrophotography method used for the developing method. Fig.

18 corresponds to Fig. 11 of the first embodiment. The same parts are provided with the same reference numerals as mentioned above. Since the photosensitive member and the charge writing are same in either of the wet electrophotography method and the
5 dry electrophotography method, explanation is not given.

Details of the wet developing unit are shown in Fig. 19 (corresponding to Fig. 13 of the first embodiment). In the figure, the liquid developing agent 305 inside the unit is always agitated by the two screws 311, 312, and it is maintained in the unit
10 to the degree that the lower part of the gravure roller 310 is soaked in the liquid developing agent 305. The gravure roller 310 comprises a roller made of a ceramic, a hard plastic, a metal, or the like, with grooves of a certain depth provided on the surface. It is used for holding the liquid developing agent
15 305 by a certain amount on the surface. The gravure roller 310 with the lower part soaked in the liquid developing agent 305 is rotated for pumping up the agent according to adherence in the surface grooves. Thereafter, the liquid developing agent 305 is leveled by the metering blade 313 made of a metal or a
20 hard rubber to be in contact with the gravure roller 310 surface by a predetermined amount so as to be measured.

The gravure roller 310 is rotated with the certain amount of the liquid developing agent 305 adhered on the surface so as to come in contact with the developing roller 306 comprising
25 a conductive rubber roller with a low hardness of a 10 to 40

degree JIS-A rubber hardness as mentioned above for coating the liquid developing agent 305 layer onto the developing roller 306 surface evenly as a thin layer. The developing agent thickness at the time is about 5 μm .

5 The developing roller 306 is rotated in the same direction as that of the photosensitive member 111. A developing bias is applied to the developing roller 306. According to the bias potential, a latent image on the photosensitive member 111 is developed. In the case an electric field is applied to the thin
10 layer liquid developing agent 305 by the developing bias of the developing roller 306 and the latent image of the photosensitive member 111, the toner in the liquid developing agent 306 generates the electrophoresis so that the image part moves to the photosensitive member 111, and the non-image part moves to the
15 developing roller 306. Since a certain time is needed for the movement, the developing roller 306 is made of a low hardness rubber for ensuring the nip width.

 The liquid developing agent 306 includes two components of a solid particle toner and a solvent (carrier) for dispersing
20 and holding the same. In the case the toner is consumed in the developing section, the toner concentration of the developing agent in the developing unit is lowered as well. Therefore, the liquid developing agent 305 is linked with an adjusting unit
by a pump so that the liquid developing agent 306 in the inside
25 can be sent to the adjusting unit successively. A circulation

adjusting method of adding a high concentration developing agent to the sent liquid developing agent 306 in the adjusting unit which returns the same with a certain developing agent density to the developing unit is adopted. At the time, it is also possible to reuse the toner by returning the transfer residual toner collected by the photosensitive member cleaning unit 308 to the adjusting unit.

The toner developed on the photosensitive member 111 is transferred onto the intermediate transfer belt 130 by the bias electric field from the first transfer roller 115 in the first transfer section. Here, similar to the case of the development, since the toner in the developing agent moves to the intermediate transfer belt 130 by the electrophoresis, time is needed to some extent. Therefore, the nip width is necessary also in the first transfer section as in the case of the development. Then, a roller called an idle roller 314 is provided inside the intermediate transfer belt 130 with respect to the photosensitive member 130, projecting outward with respect to the intermediate transfer belt 130 so that the intermediate transfer belt 130 is wound around on the photosensitive member 111 for ensuring the nip width.

The toner not moved onto the intermediate transfer belt 130 and the carrier remaining on the photosensitive member 111 are agitated by a brush roller 315 to be forced against the photosensitive member 111 so as to be lifted up from the

photosensitive member 111 surface, and then cleaned by the urethane blade 308. The cleaned liquid is sent out by the collecting device inside the cleaning unit 116 so as to be sent to the waste toner tank, but it is also possible to reuse the
5 collected agent after returning it to the adjusting unit in the case there is little color mixture, or the like.

The toner image on the intermediate transfer belt 130 is transferred from the intermediate transfer belt 130 to the paper 106 by the second transfer roller of the first transfer section
10 103b with the transfer bias applied by the second transfer section 103. Thereafter, the paper 106 is conveyed to the inverting mechanism 104. At the time, in the case a liquid developing agent 305 with a high solvent volatility and a high self-bonding property is used, unlike the case of the dry toner, since it
15 is fixed by itself according to permeation and volatilization of the solvent without the need of providing a fixation mechanism, the fixing operation needs not be provided before inversion. That is, in Fig. 18, the first fixation section 108a can be eliminated.

20 In contrast, depending on the kind of the developing agent, some of them have a low self-fixation property. In this case, as in the case of the dry type, it is necessary to fix an image by a heat roller, or the like, to the extent not to be disturbed
by the inverting mechanism. Moreover, as the fixing mechanism,
25 in addition to the heat roller, in the case the developing agent

has a light hardening property, fixation by an ultraviolet ray irradiating light source 108c such as a xenon lamp and a black light can be adopted. An embodiment thereof is shown in Fig. 20.

5 In Fig. 19, the numeral 316 represents a squeezing roller provided in contact with the fur brush 315. The scraper 317 comes in contact with the squeezing roller 316 for peeling off the liquid developing agent on the squeezing roller 316 surface so as to be collected by the collecting screw 318.

10 The other parts not explained have the same configuration as in the first embodiment with the same functions.

2. 2. 4 liquid developing agent

 The liquid developing agent 305 used in this embodiment has the following configuration.

15 The toner particle is prepared by adding a surfactant component such as a metal soap called a CCA for dispersing a pigment or a dye as a coloring agent homogeneously, and controlling the charge characteristics in an oligomer (component A) comprising a monomer represented by the general formula (1)
20 and a ultraviolet ray hardening type monomer or a polymer thereof (component B). The liquid developing agent is prepared by dispersing these components in an electrically insulating solvent.

[chemical formula 1]



5 As an example of the component A, oligomers, such as a lauryl methacrylate, a lauryl acrylate, a stearyl methacrylate, a stearyl acrylate, a 2-ethyl hexyl methacrylate, a 2-ethyl hexyl acrylate, a dodecyl methacrylate, a dodecyl acrylate, a hexyl methacrylate, a hexyl acrylate, an octyl methacrylate, an octyl
10 acrylate, a cetyl methacrylate, a cetyl acrylate, a vinyl laurate, and a vinyl stearate, can be presented.

 As a coloring agent, a dye or a pigment, such as a carbon black, an oil blue, an alkaline blue, a phthalocyanine green, a phthalocyanine blue, a spirit black, an aniline black, an oil
15 violet, a benzidine yellow, a methyl orange, a brilliant carmine, a first red, and a crystal violet, can be presented.

 An ultraviolet ray hardening type monomer to be polymerized and hardened by a light stimulus (mainly by an ultraviolet ray of a 250 to 400 nm wavelength) is a polyfunctional (having two
20 or more double bonds) monomer. As the polyfunctional monomer, (B1) a divinyl benzene or an alkyl (having 1 to 20 carbon atoms) derivative monomer thereof, (B2) an allyl group containing monomer, (B3) an acrylic or methacrylic monomer, (B4) an amide
group containing monomer, or the like, can be presented.

25 As a specific example of the (B1), an o-divinyl benzene,

an m-divinyl benzene, a p-divinyl benzene, a p-methyl divinyl benzene, an o-ethyl divinyl benzene, a p-butyl divinyl benzene, an m-hexyl divinyl benzene, an o-nonyl divinyl benzene, a p-decyl divinyl benzene, an o-undecyl divinyl benzene, a p-stearyl
 5 divinyl benzene, an o-methyl divinyl benzene, an o-ethyl divinyl benzene, a p-hexyl divinyl benzene, a p-nonyl divinyl benzene, an m-decyl divinyl benzene, a p-undecyl divinyl benzene, an o-stearyl divinyl benzene, or the like, can be presented.

As a specific example of the (B2), an allyl acrylate, an
 10 allylmethacrylate, a β -furyl allyl acrylate, an allyl-6-allyloxy tetrahydropyrrane-2-carboxylate, a diethylene glycol bisallyl carbonate, a diallyl maleate, a methyl allyl maleate, a diallyl fumarate, a diallyl itaconate, a diallyl fumarate, a triallyl trimellitate, a triallyl cyanurate, a 2-chloroallyl
 15 methacrylate, or the like, can be presented.

As a specific example of the (B3), an ethylene glycol diacrylate, an ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, a diethylene glycol diacrylate, a diethylene glycol dimethacrylate, a triethylene glycol triacrylate, a triethylene glycol
 20 trimethacrylate, a butane diol diacrylate, a butane diol methacrylate, a 1,6-hexane diol diacrylate, a 1,6-hexane diol dimethacrylate, a trimethylol propane triacrylate, a trimethylol propane trimethacrylate, a tetramethylol methane
 triacrylate, a tetramethylol methane trimethacrylate, a
 25 tetramethylol methane tetraacrylate, a tetramethylol methane

tetramethacrylate, a dipropylene glycol diacrylate, a dipropylene glycol dimethacrylate, a trimethylol hexane triacrylate, a trimethylol hexane trimethacrylate, a pentaerythritol tetraacrylate, a pentaerythritol
5 tetramethacrylate, a 1,3-butylene glycol diacrylate, a 1,3-butylene glycol dimethacrylate, a trimethylol ethane triacrylate, a trimethylol ethane methacrylate, or the like, can be presented.

It is preferable to add a photo polymerization initiator
10 in the toner. The photo polymerization initiator (photo sensitizing agent) is a substance easily decomposed by an ultraviolet ray so as to generate a radical. It is for initiating the polymerization by the radical from the photo sensitizing agent by adding the same in at least one of the binder components
15 (component A, component B), and directing an ultraviolet ray thereto after the development.

As the photo sensitizing agent, carbonyl components, such as a diacetyl, a benzyl, a benzophenone, a benzaldehyde and a cyclohexanone, an azobis isobutyronitril, an azo methane, a
20 tetramethyl thiuram disulfide, a dibenzothiazolyl disulfide, a carbon tetrachloride, an organic peroxide, a launyl nitrate, an eosin, an erythrosin, a neutral red, a victoria blue, or the like, can be presented.

The toner particle containing these components is
25 dispersed in an electrically insulating solvent so as to provide

a liquid developing agent. As the solvent, an ore oil, a plant oil such as a castor oil, and a derivative thereof, such as a peanut oil, a corn oil, a coconut oil, a rapeseed oil, or the like, can be presented. Moreover, a high boiling point hydrocarbon, such as Isoper V, Isoper L, and Isoper H produced by Exxon Chemical Corp., a silicone oil, such as KF 96 produced by Shinetsu Silicone Corp., a dry oil, such as a linseed oil, an ether based solvent, such as a polyethylene glycol, and a polypropylene glycol, can be used as well.

10 The binder used for the liquid toner according to this embodiment contains mainly the above-mentioned component A and component B. As the most preferable embodiment thereof, (A) a combination of a copolymer of the component A and the component B, and the monomer component A, and 15 (B) a combination of a copolymer of the component A and the component B, and the monomer component B, can be presented.

Such a copolymer can be obtained by thermal polymerization of the monomer A and the monomer B in an aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent in the presence of a polymerization initiator such as 20 a benzoyl peroxide, and an azo bisisobutyronitrile.

2. 2. 5 production method for the liquid developing agent

The liquid developing agent used in this embodiment can be produced, in general, by mixing 0.5 to 5 parts by weight of a binder component (component A, component B) with 1 part by 25 weight of a coloring agent, and sufficiently dispersing the same

in the presence of 10 to 20 parts by weight of a diluting solvent by a dispersing machine such as an attriter, a ball mill, and a keddy mill so as to provide a liquid toner.

2. 2. 6 fixation

5 As mentioned above, since the binder component for the liquid developing agent according to this embodiment is of an ultraviolet ray hardening type, the toner can be fixed easily by the ultraviolet ray irradiation (300 to 400 nm). Moreover, as mentioned above, the ultraviolet ray irradiating device 108c
10 can comprise a lamp, a reflection plate, a lamp housing, a light source section, or the like.

According to development and fixation (ultraviolet ray irradiation) with the ultraviolet ray hardening type wet toner used in this embodiment, a high speed copying by 70 pieces or
15 more per minute of A-4 size can be enabled. However, by containing an ultraviolet ray absorbing agent in the toner, the fixation can be carried out further efficiently so as to enable a further high speed copying. Since the ultraviolet ray absorbing agent functions also as a discoloring preventing agent so as to provide
20 an image with a good light resistance, it is advantageous to add the same.

As a specific example of the ultraviolet ray absorbing agent,

a p-dimethyl amino benzaldehyde,
25 a p-dimethyl amino benzoic acid,

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- a p-dimethyl amino acetophenone
- an N-methyl N, β -chloroethyl amino benzoaldehyde
- a 4,4'-bis(diethyl amino) benzophenone
- a p-chloro benzophenone
- 5 a p, p-dichloro benzophenone
- Irugacure 651 (produced by Chibagaigi Corp.)
- Irugacure 184 (produced by Chibagaigi Corp.)
- Darocure 1116 (produced by Merc Corp.)
- Darocure 1173 (produced by Merc Corp.)
- 10 a 4-benzoyl-diphenyl ether
- a 4-benzoyl-4'-methyl diphenyl ether,
- a 4-benzoyl-4'-ethyl diphenyl ether
- a 4-benzoyl-4'-methoxy diphenyl ether,
- a 4-benzoyl-4'-chloro diphenyl ether
- 15 a 4-p-toluoyl-4'-methyl diphenyl ether
- a 4-benzoyl-3',4'-dimethyl diphenyl ether
- a 4-benzoyl diphenyl sulfide
- a 4-benzoyl-4'-methyl diphenyl sulfide
- a 4-p-toluoyl-4'-methyl diphenyl sulfide
- 20 a benzo phenone
- a benzoyl methyl ester benzoate
- a benzoin ethyl ether
- a benzoin isopropyl ether
- a benzoin isobutyl ether
- 25 a benzyl

a xanthone

a 2-methyl thioxanthone

a 2-isopropyl thioxanthone

a 2-chloro thioxanthone

5 Countercure MBP (produced by Watoprekinsop Corp.)

Coutercure RTX (produced by Watoprekinsop Corp.)

Kayacure MBP (produced by Nihon Kayaku Corp.)

Kayacure RTX (produced by Nihon Kayaku Corp.)

Kayacure DITX (produced by Nihon Kayaku Corp.)

10 Kayacure DMBI (produced by Nihon Kayaku Corp.)

Nissocure EMA (produced by Shin Nisso Kako Corp.)

Baicure 55 (produced by Sutoufar Chemical Corp.)

Sandorei 1000 (produced by Sando Corp.)

Acetocure INFP (produced by Acetochemical Corp.)

15 Trigonal 12 (produced by Akuzokemi Corp.)

DEAP (Produced by Appujon Corp.), or the like, can be presented.

The content of the ultraviolet ray absorbing agent is 20% by weight or less, preferably 0.1 to 5% by weight with respect to the toner component. As the method for adding the ultraviolet
20 ray absorbing agent, dispersion in a polymer solvent, adsorption on a pigment, or addition to a photo polymerization initiator at the time of preparing the toner, or the like, can be used.

2. 2. 7 image stability at the time of inversion

Also in the second embodiment, after the image transfer
25 of the first surface image 105a onto the paper front surface

106a, the first surface image 105a transferred on the paper 106 should be kept without disturbance until the second surface image 105b is transferred onto the paper second surface 106b so as to be discharged to the outside of the machine. In particular, since the paper needs to be inverted after the first transfer step in this embodiment, it is highly liable that the first surface image 105a is rubbed.

However, since the image formation method in this embodiment is a wet type electrophotography method, as mentioned above for the wet type electrophotography method characteristics, the liquid developing agent has a self-fixation property in the recording medium so that image disturbance can hardly be generated. However, in the case it is rubbed with a strong pressure, even though it is a wet electrophotography, there is a risk of image disturbance.

In order to solve the problem, as mentioned above, a component to be hardened by the physical function can be included as the developing agent component. In general, a fixation method of polymerization reaction or melting the toner resin in the developing agent by heating or pressure is used commonly. However, in addition thereto, as mentioned above as the developing agent component example, in the case the developing agent binder component has an ultraviolet ray hardening property, the toner can be fixed easily by the ultraviolet ray irradiation (300 to 400 nm).

Since the hardening by the photo function is highly advantageous in terms of

(1) the non-contact property,

(2) the high speed property, and

5 (3) the energy saving property, it is highly suitable for the present method aiming at a high speed dual sided image production with energy saved.

Specifically, after the first surface image transfer to the paper 106 at the first transfer step in Fig. 1, an ultraviolet
10 ray is directed to the image on the paper 106 using a high pressure mercury lamp, a black light, an ultraviolet LED, an ultraviolet LD, or an ultraviolet ray utilizing the non-linear optical effect, or the like so as to harden the toner. At the time, the main purpose of the fixation step after the first transfer step is
15 to prevent the first surface image disturbance until the second transfer step is finished, and thus it is not necessary to completely fix the toner in this stage.

As other characteristics of the case of using the wet type electrophotography method as mentioned above, the self-fixation
20 property can be presented. In the case of a liquid developing agent, the toner itself has the viscosity so that in combination with the effect of the solvent of permeating and diffusing in the paper, it can be entangled well with the paper fiber, and
thus it can be fixed only by drying. Therefore, by raising the
25 permeation, diffusion, and drying speed of the solvent in the

paper, the self-fixation property can further be improved.

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The permeation property of the liquid developing agent 305 with respect to the paper 106 is influenced by the viscosity and the surface energy of the solvent. As the solvent for the
5 liquid developing agent 305, one having about a 0.1 to 1,000 cSt (centistokes, unit of the static viscosity) viscosity is used. However, those having a high viscosity has an extremely low permeation property with respect to the paper. Therefore, by use of a solvent with a low viscosity of 100 cSt or less,
10 the developing agent can be hardened further quickly. Moreover, the surface energy of the solvent is also important. Also by use of a solvent with a low surface energy, such as a dimethyl silicone oil, the developing agent can be hardened easily.

Moreover, also in terms of volatilization, by use of a
15 low viscosity solvent, hardening can be facilitated. For example, the above-mentioned dimethyl silicone oil has the viscosity varied depending on the molecular weight. One having a lower molecular weight has a lower viscosity, and thus one having a lower molecular weight has more volatile component.
20 Therefore, it is preferable to use one with a lower molecular weight in terms of the self-fixation of the developing agent on the paper. However, on the other hand, in the case the volatility is too high in an ordinary temperature state, it is problematic in terms of storage of the developing agent in the
25 machine. That is if the volatility is too high in an ordinary

temperature state, since the solvent is vaporized in the machine so as not to provide the developing characteristics, or generate adhesion, it is preferable to use in the state of containing a slight amount of about 5 cSt of the volatile component in the
5 actual practice.

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Furthermore, a method for preventing the first surface image disturbance in the path, unique for the wet type electrophotography can be provided. In general, substances with different surface energies have a large interface energy
10 functioning on the interface thereof. For example, like water and oil, they repel with each other so as not to wet with each other. Therefore, by coating a substance having an oil repellent (developing agent repellent) property on a part on the paper that is to be in contact with the developing agent, even in the
15 case the developing agent contacts with the part, they repel with each other so that disturbance of the image by adhesion or dropping of the developing agent can be prevented. Therefore, by Unidain TG-590 produced by Daikin Kogyo Corp. having a surface energy smaller than the surface energy of the developing agent
20 containing a dimethyl silicone as the solvent being used was coated. Consequently, a good mold releasing property was provided so that the toner was not transferred even if it was contacted with a paper having the developing agent placed. In
the case of the powdery substance such as the dry
25 electrophotography, since they are solid substances, the

function is small.

2. 2. 8 superiority of the wet electrophotography method with respect to the dry method

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The image production method described in this embodiment
5 is the wet electrophotography method. As mentioned above, the
wet type electrophotography method is a method of developing
an electrostatic latent image with a toner as a coloring charged
particle dispersed in a liquid solvent, and transferring an image
10 directly from the latent image supporting member to a paper,
or to a paper via an intermediate transfer member. It has the
following advantages with respect to the dry type
electrophotography method.

(1) Good image quality

A toner commonly used in the dry type electrophotography
15 has about a 7 to 10 μm average particle size, and a toner of
6 μm or less provides a poor yield in a pulverization method
so as to raise the cost. Moreover, since a small particle size
dust gives rise to the pneumoconiosis with the serious influence
on a human body, and thus it cannot be used. In contrast, in
20 a liquid developing agent used in a wet electrophotography
process, since the toner particle is taken in a solvent, a small
particle size (particle size of a sub μm order) can be obtained
by a means of ball mill, or the like, without a problem of dust
at a relatively low cost. Therefore, a highly accurate image
25 can be obtained by accurately developing the latent image without

toner scattering occurred in the dry type toner.

(2) Low fixation cost

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In general, in the case of the dry electrophotography, a heating and melting fixation method is used. This is a method of heating a dry type toner resin to a softening point temperature or higher so as to be melted and deformed, and entangling and fixing the same to a paper fiber. Therefore, it is necessary to heat to the toner resin softening point temperature or higher, and thus it is an extremely high cost fixation method. In contrast, in the case of a liquid developing agent, since the toner itself has a viscosity, and in combination with the effect of the solvent of permeating and diffusing in the paper, it can entangle well with the paper fiber so as to be fixed only by drying. Moreover, by designing the solvent specially, the toner resin can be hardened as mentioned above by the physical stimulus (such as the ultraviolet ray irradiation), and thus the fixation can be carried out without depending only on the heating fixation.

(3) Small toner layer thickness

In the dry type electrophotography, due to the large particle size, the toner layer thickness on the paper should be thick. In contrast, in the wet type electrophotography, since the toner particle size is small, the toner layer thickness on the paper can be made smaller. As a result, the risk of disturbance of image by friction can be reduced in the case a member and the image before fixation are contacted.

Owing to these characteristics, as in the second embodiment, the image disturbance at the time of the paper inversion after the first transfer can be presented so that a dual sided image formation device capable of forming dual sided images at a high speed with the energy saved, can be obtained.

3. other image formation methods

Although an image formation method such as an electrophotography method is adopted in the image formation devices described so far for forming an image on an image supporting member, and executing the toner development and the transfer, by using a wet type electrophotography method, and an ink jet method instead of the electrophotography method, dual sided images can be obtained with little blurring at a high speed without the need of providing a fixation mechanism.

Moreover, by using a toner jet method, compared with the electrophotography method, high speed dual sided printing can be enabled with the space saved, without the need of providing the electrostatic latent image production step, or the developing step.

Furthermore, by using an ion flow method, the photosensitive member can be charged selectively so as to form an image without the need of using a complicated latent image formation device so that high speed dual sided printing can be enabled.

Moreover, by using a magnetography method, an image can

be formed directly without the need of using a complicated latent image formation device so that high speed dual sided printing can be enabled.

As heretofore described, according to the present
5 invention, the following advantages can be provided.

That is, according to the first aspect, since the unit which transfers an image from an image supporting member to a recording medium are formed at two points on the same image supporting member, and the recording medium is inverted with
10 respect to the front and back surfaces by an inverting unit using an inverting path while conveying the recording medium from the first transfer unit to the second transfer unit, dual sided printing can be enabled while having the image on the image supporting member passes through the two transfer steps, and
15 thus the dual sided printing productivity can be improved particularly for the first print.

According to the second aspect, since the image formation unit onto the image supporting member is of the electrophotography method, dual sided printing can be carried
20 out at a high speed in the highly reliable method most commonly used in the offices.

According to the third aspect, since an intermediate transfer unit which transfers the visualized image developed
by the developing unit onto an intermediate transfer member is
25 included, it can be adopted to one of an intermediate transfer

method, in addition to one of a direct transfer from the photosensitive member, and thus a wide range utilization can be enabled.

According to the fourth aspect, in addition to the
5 electrophotography method, it can be adopted also in an image formation device of the ink jet method, the toner jet method, the ion flow method, and the magnetography method, and thus a wide range utilization can be enabled.

According to the fifth aspect, since two surface images
10 of a first surface image and a second surface image are formed on the image supporting member, the first surface image is transferred onto the first surface of the recording medium by the first transfer unit, the recording medium is inverted with respect to the front and back surfaced while conveyance of the
15 recording medium from the first transfer step to the second transfer step, and the second surface image is transferred onto a back surface of the recording medium after the first surface transfer at the second transfer step, dual sided printing can be executed at a high speed.

20 According to the sixth aspect, since the image formation unit is of a wet electrophotography method, comprising a latent image formation unit which forms an electrostatic latent image, and a developing unit which visualizes the formed electrostatic
latent image with a liquid developing agent containing a toner
25 as a visualizing particle dispersed in a liquid solvent, image

disturbance can be restrained at the time of inversion owing to the permeation of the solvent to the paper, and the viscosity of the developing agent itself.

According to the seventh aspect, since the liquid
5 developing agent has a characteristic to be cured by a predetermined physical function, image fixation on the recording paper after the first transfer can be executed easily, and thus the image disturbance can be restrained.

According to the eighth aspect, since the image formation
10 unit includes an intermediate transfer unit which transfers the visualized image developed by the developing unit onto an intermediate transfer member, the wet type electrophotography method can be introduced into an image formation device using an intermediate transfer member, and thus development to the
15 multi-color image formation can be facilitated.

According to the ninth aspect, since a unit which hardens
the first surface image transferred on the first surface of the recording medium by the first transfer unit by a predetermined physical function is provided, the image fixation on the paper
20 after the first transfer can be facilitated, and thus the image disturbance can be restrained.

According to the tenth aspect, since the hardening is carried out by an optical function, the toner can be hardened
with a low energy without contact, the machine can be provided
25 compactly with the energy saved.

According to the eleventh aspect, since the solvent of the liquid developing agent is volatile, the solvent can be vaporized and permeated further quickly so as to harden the toner image, and thus the image disturbance can be restrained.

5 According to the twelfth aspect, since the solvent of the liquid developing agent is permeable to the recording medium, the solvent component can be absorbed and diffused in the paper further quickly so as to harden the toner image, and thus the image disturbance can be restrained.

10 According to the thirteenth, since a substance having a surface energy lower than the surface energy of the liquid developing agent is coated on a member to be contacted with the first surface image transferred onto the recording medium, between the first transfer unit installation position and the
15 second transfer unit installation position, the toner can hardly be disturbed by the paper conveyance after the first transfer.

 According to the fourteenth aspect, since the outer circumference of the image supporting member is set at least by a length of $\{(\text{the first surface image length}) + (\text{the second surface image length}) + (\text{inverting time by the inverting unit}) \times (\text{image supporting member speed}) \}$, high speed dual sided printing
20 can be enabled even in the case time is needed for the paper inversion in a revolver developing type color machine.

 According to the fifteenth aspect, since the image
25 supporting member comprises a photosensitive member or an

intermediate transfer member, the machine can be designed in a cost saving and space saving configuration by applying the present technique in the former, and a high color superimposing accuracy and a high driving accuracy of a color image can be provided in the latter, and thus in either case high speed dual sided printing can be enabled highly accurately.

According to the sixteen the aspect, since the image supporting member is formed in a drum-like shape, or a belt-like shape, the color superimposing accuracy of a color image can be improved and thus the driving accuracy is improved as well so as to obtain a highly accurate color image in the former, and a high layout freedom can be enabled in the machine configuration and a good paper separation characteristic from the image supporting member can be provided, and thus a high speed dual sided printing system can be achieved in the latter.

According to the seventeenth aspect, since the developing unit is provided by one or more, high speed dual sided printing of a color image can be enabled.

According to the eighteenth aspect, since the image producing unit in contact with the intermediate transfer member is provided by one or more, high speed dual sided printing of a color image can be enabled.

According to the nineteenth aspect, since one or more photosensitive members are contacted with the intermediate transfer member for executing the intermediate transfer, high

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speed dual sided printing of a color image can be enabled.

According to the twentieth aspect, since one or more developing unit are provided with respect to the photosensitive member for executing the developing operation, high speed dual
5 sided printing of a color image can be enabled.

According to the twenty first to twenty six aspects, since at least the second surface image on the image supporting member cannot be disturbed after the transfer of the first surface image, high speed dual sided printing can be enabled without image
10 disturbance.

According to the twenty seventh aspect, since the image fixation is executed simultaneously with transfer at either of or both of the two transfer steps, high speed dual sided printing can be enabled without image disturbance.

15 According to the twenty eighth aspect, since first and second fixation unit each for executing fixation immediately after the end of the transfer step of the first and second transfer unit are provided, and the thermal amount provided to a paper by the first fixation unit is set at an amount smaller than the
20 thermal amount provided to the recording medium by the second fixation unit, fixation can be carried out at the first fixation step without excessive elimination of the paper water content, and high speed dual sided printing can be enabled without the
image disturbance while preferably maintaining the second
25 surface transfer.

According to the twenty ninth aspect, since the thermal amount in the first fixation unit is set in a range without generating the cold offset, fixation can be carried out in the first fixation unit at a low temperature not to disturb the image
5 without excessively elimination of the paper water content, and high speed dual sided printing can be enabled without the image disturbance while preferably maintaining the second surface transfer.

According to the thirtieth aspect, since the first fixation
10 unit comprises a fixation device including a heating member having a heat generating member, a film in contact with the heating member, and a pressuring member in contact with the heating member with pressure via the film, for heating and fixation by passing a recording medium with an unfixed image formed between the film
15 and the pressuring member, high speed dual sided printing can be enabled without the image disturbance by reducing the time needed for raising the fixation temperature.

According to the thirty first aspect, since a tip end resist unit which matches a predetermined position in the conveyance
20 direction of the recording medium to be conveyed into the second transfer unit, and the image tip end of the second surface image, is provided, high speed dual sided printing can be enabled with a good positioning accuracy of the dual sided images.

According to the thirty second aspect, since a lateral
25 resist adjusting unit which matches the recording medium in the

direction orthogonal to the conveyance direction between the first transfer unit and the second transfer unit, is provided, high speed dual sided printing can be enabled with a good positioning accuracy of the dual sided images.

5 According to the thirty third aspect, since a conveyance path for passage of the recording medium is set only in the first transfer unit or the second transfer unit at the time of forming an image only on one surface, a high speed dual sided printing machine with a high productivity also at the time of one side
10 printing can be provided.

 According to the thirty fourth aspect, since the interval between the first surface image and the second surface image is set by (the time necessary for inversion of the recording medium) \times (the moving speed of the image supporting member) or
15 more, even in the case time is needed for the inversion, the paper tip end and the second surface image are positioned at the second transfer step position, and thus high speed dual sided printing can be enabled highly accurately.

 According to the thirty fifth aspect, since the conveyance
20 speed of the recording medium to be conveyed to the second transfer unit after the image transfer by the first transfer unit is set at a speed higher than the linear speed of the image supporting member in the rotational direction, the time needed for the paper
inversion can be reduced, and thus high speed dual sided printing
25 with a high productivity can be enabled.

According to the thirty sixth aspect, since at least one of the first transfer unit and the second transfer unit comprises a transfer belt, the conveyance reliability is improved, and thus high speed dual sided printing can be enabled.

5 According to the thirty seventh aspect, since a cooling unit which cools the image supporting member, is provided, generation of a problem by having the image supporting member heated by the paper immediately after the fixation can be prevented even in the case of high speed dual sided printing,
10 and thus stable image formation can be expected.

 According to the thirty eighth aspect, since an interleaf mechanism is provided, even in the case the time needed for the paper inverting mechanism is prolonged due to a machine configuration problem, high speed dual sided printing can be
15 enabled.

 According to the thirtyninth aspect, since image formation is executed by comprising an image formation step of forming a plurality of images on the image supporting member, a first transfer step of transferring one image on the image supporting
20 member on a first surface of a recording medium, an inverting step of inverting the front and back sides of the recording medium with the image transferred onto the first surface at the first transfer step, and a second transfer step of transferring another image on the image supporting member onto a second surface of
25 the recording medium with the front and back sides inverted at

the inverting step, dual sided printing can be enabled while having the image on the image supporting member pass through the two transfer steps, and thus the dual sided printing productivity can be improved particularly in the first print.

5 According to the fortieth aspect, since an further different image is formed between the one image and the other image, high speed dual sided printing can be enabled by interleaving.

10 According to the forty first aspect, since a function of accumulating the image data at least for one screen is provided, high speed dual sided printing can be enabled without breakage even in the case of executing the interleaf.

15 According to the forty second aspect, since the time for reading both surfaces of the manuscript of the image reading device is set at the time for exposing the dual sided images on the image supporting member or less in a system comprising an image reading device, the reading side can follow the high speed of the image formation device side sufficiently, and thus high speed dual sided printing can be enabled.

20 The present document incorporates by reference the entire contents of Japanese priority documents, 2000-365397 filed in Japan on November 30, 2000 and 2001-287513 filed in Japan on September 20, 2001.

25 Although the invention has been described with respect to a specific embodiment for a complete and clear disclosure,

the appended claims are not to be thus limited but are to be construed as embodying all modifications and alternative constructions that may occur to one skilled in the art which fairly fall within the basic teaching herein set forth.

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